FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1862. [NO. 2361.

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

McCLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN.

We have not the smallest doubt, that when the history of McClellan's late campaign shall come to be written truthfully, if that shall ever be done, if will turn out to have been one the most disastrous that ever occurred. From a private source, we obtain the following facts, which may serve, in some degree, to illustrate the prodigious losses which he sustained.

A lady, whose residence was within his lines while he remained on James River, and who frequently saw him, writes to a friend in this city to the following effect. Gen. McClellan called to see her just before he left James River, and opened the conversation thus:

"McC.—I wish you, madam, to answer a question I shall ask you candidly. Have you any objection?

"Lady.—I must hear the question first.

"McC.—When does the sickly season commence in this part of the country?

"Lady.—I have lived here upwards of thirty years. I have always found the sickly season commence towards the last of August, and continue at least throughout the month of September. We generally leave home about the first mentioned period, unless unavoidably detained.

"McC.—Then if I stay here until the first of October I shall lose every man I have left. *I have already lost from battle and disease, since I first set foot on the peninsula, 100,000 men!* I have 40,000 left, and they are so worn down by sickness that if I were attacked I should be compelled to surrender. Why I have not been attacked, I cannot imagine."

The lady who writes this bears as high a character as any other in the State of Virginia; so high, indeed, that it is impossible to doubt anything she says. Whether McC. told her the truth or not, it is impossible to know. But it is certain that *she* told what she heard *him* say. We can conceive of no motive he could have for exaggerating his losses to her. We therefore believe he told the truth, the more especially that all accounts from that part of the country tend to confirm his statement. The whole region is converted into a graveyard. The stench which loads the atmosphere for miles upon miles is perfectly overpowering. The magnificent estate of Westover, especially, is one huge Golgotha. Dead horses by the thousand strew the surface of the ground, and beneath is little else but the bodies of dead men. The whole estate was trenched up, or dug up in sinking wells. Many of these wells have been filled up with dead horses since the enemy left, and dirt thrown upon them.

Had Johnson lived in these days he might have added a magnificent chapter to his "Vanity of Human Wishes." Charles XII. himself did not meet with a catastrophe better calculated to arouse the genius of the great moral poet. A little more than five months ago, McC. landed on the peninsula at the head of 158,000 men, equipped in a style surpassing that of any other modern army. He brought along with him a full regiment of flatterers and toad-eaters, to celebrate the deeds which it was supposed he was to perform. These men kept the entire Northern press filled with his glory. The whole world was on tiptoe, expecting the destruction of the infant republic. The march began up the peninsula, and nations held their breath in suspense. At every step he issued proclamations full of sound and fury, boasting of himself and his deeds. At last he came in sight of Richmond, the goal of all his hopes and all his aspirations. And what was the result? With a force reduced to half its original size, he was driven from his lines to a position on James river, where the remains of his army melted away by disease, until at last it dwindled down to a third of its original force, and forty thousand pale, fever stricken wretches, were all that were left to represent the "Grand Army" of the Potomac. We have seldom read a more instructive history than his adventures make.

Richmond Dispatch.

Culpeper County as Left by Pope's Army.—A melancholy picture of desolation and devastation is exhibited by the county of Culpeper. An unbridled license has prevailed among the Yankee soldiery, and the country is now almost a desert. Unoffending citizens have been impoverished in a single day, their negroes all carried off, their fencing destroyed, their sheep and hogs and cattle butchered, their grain entirely consumed, their horses all stolen. A farmer, whose house Milroy made his headquarters, had a magnificent field of corn, from which he expected to realize 1,000 barrels. The Yankee General refused, in insolent language, to spare his crop, and gave his hirelings a *carte blanche* to plunder. The result is that not five bushels can be made from the field. In some instances colts only a year old were forcibly carried off, despite the entreaties of their owners, and old hens with flocks of chickens have been killed. Many a family has been left in a condition verging upon absolute want and starvation.

Our informant says that the scene of joyous delight manifested by the inhabitants at their deliverance surpassed anything he ever witnessed. Ladies brought pails of water on their heads to distribute among the worn and dust-covered heroes of the South. Old men wept for joy. The girls waved their handkerchiefs and cheered the army from early morning till late in the afternoon, and all praised God for their deliverance.

Rich'd Dispatch.

Gen. Bragg's Army.—Gen. Bragg's army is now said to be located at a point where it can and will soon strike an important and telling blow. At Buena Vista, at Pensacola and at Shiloh, Gen. Bragg won immortal honors. We expect even greater things of him in the blow he is about to strike the insolent but now greatly disheartened foe.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The Bank of England rate of discount is now only two per cent. per annum. It has not been so low since 1832.

THE EFFECT OF THE CONFEDERATE VICTORIES.

From the London Times.

It is clear that we shall never again hear of a Confederate victory in America. Since Bull's Run there never has been a Confederate victory, and that was only admitted to be a Federal defeat because it was supposed to be rather creditable on account of its very decisive and exceptionable character. Why should there ever be a Federal defeat? If the competitors at Wimbledon could only put off their English prejudices in favor of fair play and truth, and if they could only select their own markers at the targets, why should there be any doubt about results? If, under these circumstances, Mr. Smith had the nomination of the markers, and Mr. Jones had to shoot against him, it is plain that Mr. Smith would make all the bull's eyes, and Mr. Jones would make all the misses. This is the case across the broad Western waters. Mr. Lincoln has all the markers in his own hand. Gen. Jackson makes a bull's eye, and up goes the signal which telegraphs to all Europe a shameful miss. Gen. Fremont makes a solemn shot, which never rings against the target, and from the other end of the range the flag of success waves triumphantly. There were a hundred targets at Wimbledon, and there are almost as many in these closely United States of America; but Mr. Lincoln and his subordinates hold the markers at their mercy, and the reports of the scores have no relation to the facts of the shooting. We have henceforward just the same trust in the veracity of Gen. Pope as Prince Hal had in that of Sir John Falstaff. Gen. Pope turns out to be the Sir John Falstaff of the Yankee army. He took 10,000 'men in buckram' from Gen. Beauregard, and multitudes of arms and knapsacks. But Gen. Pope is infallible only in the well-censored American press. It has now proved that he has simply written a false despatch. Again, Vicksburg was taken two months ago, yet with an American love of works of supererogation, a fleet of Federal mortar vessels are about to bombard it afresh. The capture of Charleston was an accomplished fact, because the island opposite to it was occupied in force; but here also the Federals have retired, 'for strategic purposes,' before the impertinent intrusion of Southern bayonets. The conquest of Charleston, like the conquest of Vicksburg, is to be repeated on some day to be announced in future bills. Contemporary American history is, it must be admitted, in a very confused state.

The Federal victories that are taking place in such rapid succession around Richmond are, however, even more imperfectly described by the American historians than those which occur daily in the valley of the Shenandoah, or on the Mississippi, or upon the boundary line of Tennessee, or on that deadly swamp opposite Charleston. When we read that Gen. Benham is to be brought to a court martial for his victory at James Island, and that after having evacuated that island, the campaign against Charleston is declared to be "suspended," we understand, of course, the decisive character of Gen. Benham's victory. But what we cannot understand about these victories before Richmond is why the Secretary of War should have "peremptorily forbidden" any detailed accounts of the great Federal victory which took place on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in the last week of June. It comes to us as an affair of the most brilliant strategy on the side of the Federals. It seems that Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, who had, as we know, fled before the face of the victorious Gen. Fremont, not, as we suppose, able to stop the precipitate flight of his soldiers, came upon the right wing of the besieging force at Richmond, under Gen. McClellan. "Stonewall" Jackson seems to have made considerable impression upon Gen. McClellan's besiegers. He sabred them and bayoneted them, and shot them down in great numbers.

Under these circumstances, as we gather from the Federal telegrams, a very happy idea occurred to Gen. McClellan. It had for some time previously been his intention to change his position, but he had not quite made up his mind whether the change was to be to the inside of Richmond or back to the cover of the guns of his ships of war. This attack of Gen. Jackson came at an opportune moment to decide his vacillating mind. Gen. McClellan, with his project of change of position in his head, found his men running away. Nothing could be happier. The Chinese are great masters of strategy, and have often had to deal with similar contingencies. In their logical way of putting facts they say, "Two men cannot stand on the same ground; if you must come, then I must go." So, again, they say, "The high officers who have been commissioned to report the reasons of the success of the barbarians, have discovered that it all arises from an invincible habit which the Imperial troops have acquired of running away when the red-bearded barbarians approach." Nothing can be more logical. Gen. McClellan saw at once that when his soldiers were running away, and "Stonewall" Jackson was pursuing them, then was the time for him to execute his retrograde movement. So he drew back his right wing, and massed it under the protection of his centre and left wing. The sententious historian from New York puts it inimitably when he says, "The Federals, by order of Gen. McClellan, receded several miles, hotly pursued by the Confederates;" and again, "The Federals are stated to have retreated for astrategic purpose." Of course, we don't pretend to be strategists, and it may possibly be very impertinent in us to ask what form of strategy it is which requires an army to double itself up under "hot pursuit;" nevertheless, we cannot help suspecting that if this had happened to Beauregard there would have been a great expenditure of large type in the Federal papers, and that the journals of New York would not have been peremptorily forbidden to publish the details of the battle. There is every reason, however, to suppose that another battle has been fought, and, of course, another victory won, on the Sunday, similar to that on the Thursday and Friday. Great anxiety existed on this subject at New York; but as the Government, which has a monopoly of all information, manifested no inclination to gratify the restless curiosity of the citizens, we may conclude that the account of this later victory is not yet properly prepared. Possibly it may be first told, as others have been, by shiploads of wounded and fever-stricken volunteers, who return to be hewed, and who, when convalescent, are, as we well know, so eager to return to the salubrious breezes of the South, and to the easy victories over the Southerners.

It is a pity the Americans cannot understand the good policy of telling truth. It is very probable that under the impression created by finding a general officer falsely reporting the capture of 10,000 men, under the indignation caused by finding another general officer behaving, in a city he did not take, like a Taeping, and under the astonishment of hearing that the right wing of a besieging army ran away for strategic purposes, we may magnify the importance of what few facts we have from the seat of war. But there are facts of another kind, which do not depend upon Mr. Lincoln's historiographers, and which cannot be clipped by Mr. Stanton's scissors. There are enthusiastic peace meetings in New York—never heard of until this mail. There is a demand for a new levy of 300,000 men, which shows that at least his number of the 700,000 previously on the pay list are dead, disabled or dispersed. There are discussions whether the North, while protesting against intervention, shall not submit to mediation. There is a slight sign of collapse about some of the largest of the bubbles in Wall street. There is a talk of prohibiting the exportation of gold; and, what is only a clumsy move to the same purpose, the House of Representatives have passed the Prohibitory Tariff Bill. All these things show that the beginning of the end is now not very far off.

Gen. Beauregard.—A letter from Chattanooga, in the Mobile Register, says: "The country will be rejoiced to learn that the health of Gen. Beauregard has been fully established, and that he will report in a few days for duty in the field again. Wherever he may be ordered, it will be a source of congratulation to our people that we will soon again have the benefit of his masterly military judgment and strategic instincts on the field of battle, and our soldiers once more made to feel that mysterious power with which he inspires confidence and enthusiasm in the hearts of our gallant troops."

DIED,

In Wadesborough, N. C., Aug. 18th, Mrs. H. E. BENNETT, consort of Dr. W. O. Bennett.

In Robeson Co., on the 16th inst., after a short but painful illness, Mrs. JENNET McNATT consort of James McNatt, Esq., in the 43rd year of her age.

On Friday, the 22d August, JAMES F. WILLIAMS, Jr., infant son of J. F. and O. B. Williams, aged 9 months. PITTSBORO'.

Standard please copy.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28, 1862.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION AT THE NORTH.—The yankee Major whose statement in the Richmond prison in regard to our election was mentioned in the last Observer, having been exchanged, has probably arrived at the North, "with the ——— ———, [a North Carolina paper bitterly opposed to Col. Vance,] in his pocket," and accordingly we find the following in a summary of latest news from yankeeland:—

"The Northern version of the North Carolina election is that the secession candidate for Governor is defeated, and that the Unionists elected nearly every member of the Legislature."

This is exactly what might have been expected, being the inevitable conclusion from the assertions of the ——— ———, and other anti-Vance papers in North Carolina. We all here at home know how utterly false that conclusion is; but the yankees have no such knowledge, and are *glad* to believe the story manufactured for their benefit by Col. Vance's enemies—we will not say by the friends of Lincoln, because we do not believe them to be so, though they have certainly thereby given aid and comfort to him.

The Wilmington Journal, we see, attributes this Northern misunderstanding of North Carolina to the editorials of the Raleigh Standard. But the yankee Major did not say a word about the Standard, doubtless because he found nothing of the sort in that paper; but he did find it in an anti-Vance paper. We agree with the Journal in the following:—

"A second time is the enemy excited to hope and stimulated to exertion by the idea that there is a Union element in North Carolina, which only requires fostering. What advantage will be taken of this at the North, and how much it will strengthen the hands of the Lincoln administration in its war against the South, who can say? That it *will* strengthen Lincoln to some extent there can be no doubt."

This is unfortunately true. It is the natural result of the teachings of the anti-Vance papers. But the Journal goes on to say:—

"Justice to himself, to his State, to the Confederacy, demands that Col. Vance, as *Governor* Vance, should cut loose altogether from this destructive clique, and by a bold and manly course undo, as far as is now possible, the evil which has already resulted from its machinations—strengthen the spirit of the State and free her good name from the suspicion to which unscrupulous demagogues have subjected her."

Now Governor Vance—Governor elect—*has* said as strongly as man can say, all that the staunchest North Carolinian could ask for or desire, to show that "the first, the great, the absorbing purpose," of himself, his friends, and the State, is "to beat back our invaders and establish the independence of this glorious Confederation of States," adding the following stirring appeal: "I want you, and I want *all* the people of the State, to aid me with *all* their energies, *all* their means, and *all* their confidence, in this mighty struggle, until the Confederate States shall stand proudly among the nations, free and independent." Could mortal man desire a more emphatic or even a more authoritative expression of devotion to the cause of the Confederacy than this? If any one does so desire, let him look for it in the enlistment of Col. Vance as a private immediately on hearing the news of Lincoln's preparation to wage war upon us. Let him look for it in his endurance of the privations of the camp for sixteen months. Let him look for it in the perilling of his life in the battles of Newbern and Malvern Hill.

But how does the Journal receive these patriotic declarations of the Governor elect? Does it let its readers know of them? Not a syllable. It hints indeed that Col. Vance had delivered a "stump speech," but of what the speech contains it says never a word, but calls upon "Col. Vance, as Governor," to "strengthen the spirit of the State and free her good name from suspicion." Now as to the first, the spirit of the State needs no strengthening. It is fully up to the work. But if it did, that strengthening might be found in Col. Vance's speech at Raleigh, which the Journal not only declined to publish but sneered at—not indeed taking issue with anything in it, but denominating it a stump speech! And if the Journal were anxious to free the good name of North Carolina from suspicion, it seems to us that the publication of Col. Vance's speech was one mode, and a very effective one, of assisting that purpose, especially as the Journal lately told us that the yankee blockaders managed quite regularly to get copies of the Journal. Now in their researches into its columns, what a damper it would have been to them and to all yankeedom, to find such a glorious Southern speech from the Governor elect, instead of finding in the Journal's editorial, that something is yet necessary to be done by Gov. Vance to make clear North Carolina's and his own faithfulness to that cause which has had no more effective support from any State or individual than it has had from the beginning from North Carolina and her Governor elect.

The Journal lately promised to publish Gov. Vance's Inaugural Speech, though declining to publish his "stump speech" at Raleigh. But what more virtue can there be in *Gov.* Vance's Inaugural Address than in *Col.* and *Gov.-elect* Vance's "stump speech"? Neither has the slightest legal force. Both are upon precisely the same footing. If one is a "stump speech," so is the other.

POSTSCRIPT.—We are happy to see by the Journal this morning that the editor has changed his opinion about the importance of Col. Vance's "stump speech," as he called it. Hear him:—

"We are gratified to learn that Mr. Vance in a Speech delivered by him recently in Raleigh, took strong and decided ground in favour of prosecuting the war with vigor, to the fullest extent of all the resources of the State and of the Confederacy. We never doubted, or during the canvass called in question, Mr. Vance's patriotism, and in the avowal he has thus plainly made, he will, we know, be sustained by every patriotic man, woman and child in the State. Further, should he be able to devise and carry out vigorously and effectively any scheme for ridding our Eastern counties of the Vandal marauders, who are fast ruining some of the fairest and most fruitful portions not only of North Carolina, but of the Confederacy, he will receive as free and as hearty plaudits from us who opposed his election, as he will from any of those who most strenously supported him."

Hurra! The Journal of the 27th is "gratified to learn" of a speech of Col. Vance, delivered in Raleigh on the 16th inst. and published in various papers as long ago as the 20th. There's enterprise for you, entitling the Journal to consider itself the only *newspaper* in the State. The Journal may even yet publish the speech itself.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—The Legislative returns are about as complete as they will be. We publish elsewhere a list of the members elect. Craven county only is wanting in the Senate; Carteret, Craven, Jones, Tyrrell and Washington in the Commons. These counties are within the enemy's lines and will probably be without representatives unless elected by their soldiers in the field.

CHEAP EDUCATION.—See the advertisement of Davidson College. We suppose the Institution is enabled to afford such very low terms by the munificent donation of the late Mr. Chambers of Salisbury.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, the discussion of the ways and means of increasing the army was continued, Mr. Gaither of this State speaking at some length. His remarks are copied elsewhere from the Enquirer.

On Monday, in the Senate, Medical abuses were discussed. In the House, Mr. Gaither introduced a bill granting bounty to conscripts. Many resolutions were offered, but none of particular interest except a series by Mr. Foote in favor of an active and aggressive prosecution of the war, and the invasion of the North as soon as the yankee armies are driven back; but also, that before such invasion "it will be eminently expedient, in the judgment of this House, that the President should, if consistent with his own views of propriety, make known, in a formal and explicit proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, the unanimous willingness of the people of the Confederate States, to guarantee to them in the most effectual manner, the free navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to their mouths, provided that they will at once desist from all further participation in this cruel and unnatural war."

On Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr. Davis presented a bill providing for coins of the Confederate States. Mr. Dortch, a memorial from the Society of Friends asking a modification of the Conscript Law in their behalf. In the House, Mr. Foote offered a resolution directing the Military Committee to report as to the expediency of authorising the President to place in service during the war all male negroes between 20 and 80, as cooks, nurses, teamsters, laborers, mechanics, &c, with reasonable compensation to their owners. Mr. Gartrell, a resolution directing the same committee to report what legislation may be necessary for the Government to take control of all cotton and woolen factories and regulate prices of their manufactures. Mr. Moore, a similar resolution as to salt works.

GEN. HUGER.—We copy a card from Gen. Huger in relation to his conduct at the battle of Seven Pines, censured by Gen. Johnston and much talked of in the newspapers. Gen. H. has asked an investigation.

In the Enquirer of August 26 Gen. Huger, by permission of the War Department, publishes the official correspondence preceding the evacuation of Norfolk. He has been bitterly assailed for its abandonment and the consequent loss of the Merrimac. The correspondence shows that he acted under orders from Gen. Johnston and the Secretary of War, and against his own judgment and wishes. "Abandoning this place," said the General in response to the orders, is "abandoning Virginia, and it would be better to sacrifice every man of us in its defence, than to give it up."

These facts furnish another illustration of the cruel injustice with which some of our military commanders are hunted down, upon mere suspicion, without a particle of evidence, but against evidence. Gen. Huger has been denounced from one end of the country to the other, but with peculiar bitterness in North Carolina, for the surrender of Norfolk and for other imputed shortcomings. His own lips were sealed by the laws of the service. He could not refute the slanders, until the Secretary of War, with a proper regard for justice, allowed him to publish the correspondence which conclusively vindicates him, showing a peremptory order "to leave Norfolk for Richmond with your troops without delay." This order he was bound to obey, though so entirely dissenting from it as to reply that in his opinion "it would be better to sacrifice every man of us in its defence than to give it up."

Now if Gen. Huger is blameless, as he evidently is, as to the surrender of Norfolk, may he not be equally so in subsequent matters for which he has been denounced? We hope so, for we have no wish to see any of our officers shown to be faithless. Gen. Sidney Johnston, as we all know, was as much the mark for public reproach as Gen. Huger now is. But after he was vindicated by the publication of the facts by the President himself, and especially after he vindicated himself with his life blood on the glorious field of Shiloh all men deplored the injustice with which he had been treated.

We had a case nearer home. Our Gen. Branch entered the service without experience—a mere political General—whose appointment we regretted, as did many others. He did not acquit himself well at Newbern; and if his enemies had then labored to destroy him with the zeal displayed by the enemies of Gen. Huger, he would doubtless have sunk into contempt; but it is due to truth and justice to say, that we believe he is proving himself a gallant and valuable officer, and we are proud to say it, no matter to what party he belonged or may hereafter belong. There is an instructive incident in the life of Frederic the Great of Prussia. In his first battle, he thought the day lost and fled. Stopping to take breath at the distance of ten miles, his General next in command to himself sent him word that he had gained a great victory, totally routing the enemy. Yet Frederic became the great General of his age, and one of the great of all ages.

"THE ARMY OF INVASION."—There are indications, more numerous than need be mentioned, that our army in Virginia has started on the march for the enemy's territory. It will hereafter be known as the "Army of Invasion." Its first business will be to whip Pope and McClellan, and then its march will be onward. But a few days may pass before this is accomplished, and the brutal foes be made to feel at their own homes some of the horrors of war, not such, we hope, as they have inflicted upon our people, but enough to make them feel the vileness of their own acts.

And while this is the prospect in Virginia, we have hopes also of a similar result in the West. Let Buell's army share a like defeat with Pope's, and we shall soon hear of Bragg and Morgan and Kirby Smith over the lines.

The news from Virginia, it will be seen, continues to be satisfactory, though not yet decisive.

TO SOLDIERS ON SICK FURLOUGH.—Dr. Manson, Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital in Richmond, gives notice "that patients after leaving a Hospital on furlough, pass entirely from its jurisdiction, and that it is the duty of the soldier at the expiration of the time for which leave of absence was granted, to report to the Captain of his company, either in person or by a Surgeon's certificate. The latter should be given on oath before a Magistrate."

A COMET.—A comet has appeared within the last fortnight. The tail is said to be rather dim, but can be made out beyond mistake. The nucleus is well defined and large. Look for it, in the early part of the night, west of the Polar Star and between it and the stars of the Great Bear or Dipper.

Proclamation of Col. Morgan—Buell's Forces Falling Back.—CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 26.—Col. Morgan's proclamation, dated Hartsville, Tenn., Aug. 18th, declares his intention of putting the law of retaliation in force, since the Yankees will not permit his parole to be recognized, and he says that he will in future imitate them in their exactions, and retaliate upon them and theirs the cruelties and oppression with which his friends are visited, and will continue this course until our enemy consents to make war according to the law of nations.

It is now certain that Buell's forces are falling back from, or down, the Tennessee river, having evacuated Battle Creek, Bridgeport and Stevenson, and leaving but a picket guard at each place.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In General Hospital, Wilmington, on 24th August 1862, Gainey Woods of Sampson Co. Private in Captain Sloan's Co. I, 51st Reg't.

In this town, on the 24th inst., Mr. John McCallum, a native of Moore county, but a volunteer of the 2d Arkansas Battalion, Co. A, aged 43 years. His remains were carried for interment to the family burying place, Union Church, Moore county. He was wounded in the battles before Richmond but died of pneumonia.

Deaths of "Carolina Boys," Co. K, 38th Reg't: Private Stephen Powell, killed by accident, June 5th; D. J. McMillan, died June 25th; Serg't A. McInnis, Privates N. J. McLauchlin and Arch'd Ray, killed June 26th; Private J. T. Phillips, of wounds, July 5th; David Ray, of wounds, July 6th; G. Giddie, of wounds, July 8th; Serg't D. McFadyen, of disease, July 18th; Private A. S. McLauchlin, July 16th; Lieut. A. Shaw, of wounds, July 19th; Private J. D. Johnson, of disease, July 25th.

The Company adopted the usual resolutions of respect, to which Capt. McLauchlin added the following:

"For the solace of the friends of the deceased, in addition to the above resolutions, I gladly bear testimony to the fact, that *no* one of these *ever* failed in the performance of *any duty*. They were *faithful* in camp—ready at every bidding; and when called to face the foe, pressed on unflinchingly, until they fell victims to the cause of right and liberty. Noble examples for every soldier."

In the Hospital at Petersburg, 17th inst., of Putrid Sore Throat, Mr. Samuel McCrainey, of Mecklenburg county, of Co. F, 49th Reg't, aged 21.

In Wilmington, on the 24th inst., Robert Davidson, of Newkirk's Cavalry, aged 25 years.

At the Hospital in Richmond on the 22d July, Henry C. Merrell, aged 19 years 11 months and 7 days, of Co. H, 25th Reg.

In Richmond, July 29th, Capt. W. C. Brown, of the 14th Reg't, in the 31st year of his age; of Buncombe Co.

On the 5th inst, in Petersburg hospital, of typhoid fever, Mr. Addison Lea, of Person, in the 24th year of his age.

On the 27th ult. 1st Lieut. W. Q. Stephens.

At Winchester, Va., 9th June, Charles W. Miller, of Forsyth county, of Co. D, 21st Regt. He was about 19 years of age, and participated in the fight at Manassas Junction, and afterwards was attached to Jackson's Division and was in all the fights in the Valley of Va., up to the great contest at Winchester.

At Weldon, 6th inst., Lieut. R. D. Rushing, of Co. I, 53d Regt, from Union county, aged 25.

On the 7th July, in Montgomery county, Lieut. D. L. McMillan, of the Montgomery guards.

Of Camp fever, in Wake county, William G. Strickland, of Tucker's Cavalry, aged 28.

Near Richmond, of Typhoid fever, Corporal J. Madison Trawick, of Co. I, 1st Regiment.

On the 7th instant, Mr. James Barber, private in Capt. Wood's Co., B, 4th Reg't, aged 26.

From a wound at the Richmond battles, Lieut. L. F. Haynes, of Co. D, 38th Reg't, of Yadkin county, aged 19.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a called meeting of Columbus Lodge, No. 102, held in their hall July 7th, the death of Leonidas J. Merritt being announced, a committee of three was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of this Lodge, who made the following report:

Died in defence of his country's cause, on the battle field in front of Richmond, on the 1st day of July, 1862, LEONIDAS J. MERRITT, Lieut. of the "Chatham Rifles," 15th Reg't N. C. Vols.

Lieut. Merritt was a native of Chatham county, and graduated at the State University, with honor, in the class of 1854. Having studied Law, he came to the bar of his native county, with a bright future before him. Blessed with good natural endowments and having attained a high state of mental culture, he, by perseverance and self-reliance, was making rapid strides to a distinction which none but the talented and virtuous can attain. Affable and dignified in his manners, social in his intercourse, and unyielding in his integrity, he secured at once the approbation and friendship of his fellow-citizens, who gave evidence of their regard, by elevating him to a seat in the Convention of his native State. At the opening of the war, he volunteered in the defence of the South, and continued his self-sacrificing efforts with untiring energy and sleepless diligence, until in a most daring charge, he received the deadly missile from the enemy. As a soldier, he was truly brave, unusually cheerful, and always ready to share the toils and privations of his comrades-in-arms. Believing it to be the obvious duty of the living to honor the worthy dead, and to hold sacred the memory of their noble deeds, we offer the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased the great Disposer of all events to call our brother, Leonidas J. Merritt, from time into vast eternity, we, the members of this fraternity, do therefore—

Resolve 1st, That the Southern cause has lost a pure patriot and a valiant defender.

2d. Resolved, That his native county has lost one by his death, whose noble conduct, high sense of honor, and manly virtues, should exert a most wholesome influence upon our hearts and lives.

3d. Resolved, That we do most heartily sympathize with his father, brothers and sisters in this sad bereavement, and devoutly pray that the spirit of all grace may brood over them, and give them comfort in this hour of gloom and desolation.

4th. Resolved, That we, the members of this Lodge, do sorrow most of all for his untimely death, and we will fondly cherish the memory of his noble life, the associations of gone-by years—and follow his footsteps to the Grand Lodge above.

5th. Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

6th. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family of the deceased, and also that a copy be sent to the Raleigh Standard and Fayetteville Observer for publication.

S. D. ADAMS,
N. A. RAMSAY,
J. C. DENNIS,
} Committee.

JOS. THOMPSON, Sec.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP OF HIGHLAND RANGERS,
NEAR DREWRY'S BLUFF, VA., Aug. 15, 1862.

The undersigned committee having been appointed in behalf of the Highland Rangers to draft resolutions expressive of their sorrow at the death of their late fellow-soldier, W. G. PARKS, who died August 12, 1862, respectfully submit the following:

Whereas, It hath pleased the ever just Ruler of the Universe to call from time to eternity, William G. Parks, our highly esteemed companion in arms, and whereas, it is our mournful privilege as it is our duty, to pay this last sad tribute of respect to his memory: Therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That in the death of W. G. Parks, we mourn the loss of a warm friend, a true patriot, and a faithful soldier.

Resolved, 2d, That while we bow with meek submission to the will of "Him who doeth all things well," we can but shed a tear of regret over the new made grave of one who in the vigor of manhood, was snatched away by the cruel hand of death.

Resolved, 3d, That we tender to his bereaved family our heart-felt sympathies, assuring them that they grieve not alone, and pointing them to that Being who alone can heal the bleeding heart, and soothe the sorrows of earth.

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and to the Fayetteville Observer with a request that they be published.

W. M. BROOKS.
J. M. WHITE.
T. B. LANE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 27.

Beef Cattle 10 to 15; Bacon, hog round 38 to 40; Butter 55 to 65; Coffee $2 50; Corn Meal 1 70; Corn 1 45 to 1 50; Flour, $21 for Superfine; Lard 32 to 35; N O Molasses 2 50; Osnaburgs 42 to 45; Peanut Oil $4 to $5; Onions $4 per bushel; Potatoes, Irish, $3 to $4; Rice 6¼ to 8½; Sound Salt $10 50 to $12 per bushel; Sugar 55 to 60; Sheetings 37½ to 45; Yarn $4 50 to $5 per bunch; Tallow 50 to 55.

WAR NEWS.

From Gordonsville.—RICHMOND, Aug. 25.—About 200 prisoners arrived here Saturday night, who were taken in a skirmish near Culpeper C. H. on Thursday last. They were captured under the following circumstances:

A guard of 200 men, left to blow up the bridge across the Rappahannock after the yankees had crossed, were surprised by our men on Thursday, and every one of them taken prisoners before they succeeded in doing any material damage to the bridge. There were taken at the same time two splendid new engines and tenders and some five or six cars, which were to have been used by the guards in making their retreat after their work was finished. But our troops were too quick for them.

The enemy are now said to have recrossed the Rappahannock river, and, at the latest reports from our scouts, were near Warrenton in Fauquier.

Evidence of haste and disorganization are visible along the entire route of the Yankee army as far as their retreat has been followed. Broken vehicles of all descriptions, abandoned storgs, commissary and ordnance, knapsacks, blankets and other articles useful to an army, are said to be scattered about in the greatest profusion.

Later.—Information reached us last evening, which we consider reliable, direct from the army of Gen. Jackson, stating that the enemy had retreated across the Rappahannock to Warrenton, and finally had evacuated that place. Our troops under Gen. Ewell pursued the enemy on his retreat, and passed over the Rappahannock on Friday under a heavy artillery fire from the rear guard of the flying foe, and on yesterday took possession of Warrenton. Our army is in fine condition and spirits, and determined to bring the enemy to an early account, if possible.—*Enquirer.*

RICHMOND, Aug. 26.—The intelligence brought down by the train from Gordonsville, on yesterday, adds to the information already received of the operations of Gens. Jackson and Longstreet against the enemy, on the lines of the upper Rappahannock. The enemy's retreat was being conducted under the cover of a strong rear guard of infantry and artillery. On Saturday morning the enemy crossed the river, the rear guard giving battle, after crossing, to our forces, under Gen. Jackson, who were in close pursuit. The fighting continued nearly all day, our troops succeeding in crossing over about one o'clock, at which time the result of the day's battle was decidedly in our favor. During the retreat of the enemy, Gen. Stuart's cavalry made a successful tour against the enemy's provision train, and is reported to have captured one hundred wagons, a quartermaster, and other prisoners, and about $35,000 in specie. The railroad bridge over the Rappahannock was destroyed by the enemy's shell, but the turnpike bridge was uninjured, and was of course of vast service in admitting of a speedy pursuit by Jackson's forces. General Longstreet crossed on Sunday.

About four hundred prisoners were taken in Saturday's fight, and the losses on both sides were severe, the enemy suffering a very disastrous reverse, and portions of our army in the beginning of the fight being subjected to a galling fire. It is reported that the 4th Georgia brigade commenced a charge upon the enemy's principal battery, half a mile off, and after advancing with heroic gallantry in the face of the fire, to within a few hundred yards of it, discovered that it was on the opposite side of the river. They were compelled to retreat, there being no means of crossing the river, and suffered severely.

One company of the Washington artillery is reported to have been seriously cut up.

Large numbers of the enemy's dead and wounded, with many arms, fell into our hands. The unhurt prisoners were started down on Sunday for Richmond.

Thus it will be seen that within the space of barely more than a week, Pope's grand army, with all its reinforcements from McClellan, has been forced to retreat more than fifty miles, suffering two successive defeats, and losing immensely in men, arms, stores and ammunition.

Enquirer.

From the Upper Rappahannock.—RICHMOND, Aug. 27.—Reports from the new and advancing scene of operations on the upper Rappahannock, on yesterday, were of a very encouraging nature, though, as usual, involved, to some extent, in the mists of mere improbability. The only certainty of importance which we are enabled to state, is the fact that there was a severe fight at Catlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, situated between the Rappahannock and Warrenton Junction, on yesterday, in which the artillery on both sides took the principal part. As the fight continued all day, no particulars of results could be ascertained by the press. It was the general impression that Jackson's forces from Warrenton flanked the retreating columns of the enemy, on the latter's left, supported by Longstreet on the right. It is deemed certain, from information received, that the enemy were surprised, and among the *reported* results is the capture of all Pope's papers, plans and a portion of his baggage, including his overcoat. As to the losses of the enemy we could learn nothing reliable. Something more definite will doubtless come to hand to-day.—*Enquirer.*

Arrest of Dr. Olds.—The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald has an account of the arrest of Dr. Edson B. Olds, who recently made a strong political speech, in which he said that the Democrats would be drafted for the war, and the Black Republicans kept at home to do the voting. For this speech the Doctor has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

Reported Hanging of a Yankee Spy.—The Lynchburg Republican reports that a man named Mason, a resident of Fairfax county, but a native of Pennsylvania, was arrested in our lines near Gordonsville a few days since, and confessed that for the past eleven months he had been acting the spy for the Yankees. He was tried, and, upon his own confession, was found guilty and hung.

A Spy Hung.—A romantic story is told by one of our citizens, (says the Lynchburg Virginian,) just returned from the army, of the truth of which, in the main, we have no doubt. He says that the division commanded by Gen. Longstreet was pushing for a point which it was known the enemy desired to reach and occupy. As the long column was pressing forward, a courier, pretending to have orders from Gen. Lee, halted each brigade until he reached the last, when Longstreet, observing the movement, desired to know what it meant. He was told that Gen. Lee had ordered the halt, and upon demanding to know the authority for the order from Gen. Lee, was pointed to the courier, who had not time to make his escape. The man was immediately arrested by Longstreet, who frustrated his designs. He was examined and condemned on the spot. Forged orders to both Jackson and Hill were found on his person—those for Longstreet having been delivered—and he acknowledged that he had been acting as a Confederate scout for eleven months, and all that time was a traitor and a spy. He was then condemned and executed in about fifteen minutes. Another part of the story is, that this spy overhauled a regular courier from General Lee, shot him, took his dispatches, and by that means learned the purposes of our commander, and set about frustrating them.

The gentleman from whom the information comes vouches for so much of the story as relates to the hanging of the spy by the order of Longstreet, having seen his body. Let this be a warning to traitors, from whom we have suffered much in that country.—*Rich. Whig.*

Promoted.—Capt. Buchanan has been appointed Admiral, for distinguished services in command of the Merrimac in the great victory in Hampton Roads.

ENGLISH SENTIMENT.

The Mayor of Sheffield gave a sumptuous banquet in the Cutler's Hall, on Friday night, Aug. 8, to the members of the corporation and several distinguished strangers. Among the guests were Lord Palmerston and the borough members, Messrs. Roebuck and Hadfield. After the usual loyal toasts the Mayor proposed "the health of Lord Palmerston," which was received with much enthusiasm. Lord Palmerston, in responding, thus spoke of the American war:—

"While, however, they surveyed with pride and gratification the productive industry of the Kingdom, the wealth which it created, and the spirit of enterprise and intelligence which everywhere appeared; on the other hand, they could not but feel deeply grieved at the sufferings unhappily inflicted upon a portion of the industrial classes by causes beyond our control. (Hear, hear.) Yet, greatly as they commiserated that distress, greatly as they admired the manly fortitude with which it had been endured, anxious as they must all be to relieve it, he was persuaded that the good sense of the people of England, and the proper feeling even of the sufferers themselves, must acknowledge that the Government were wise in not endeavoring to aim at the relief of that distress by measures of war, which, so far from mitigating, would only have aggravated the evil. The government had before thought it their duty to advise their sovereign to observe a strict and rigid neutrality in that most unhappy conflict now raging in North America. (Cheers.) It was indeed painful to witness the loss of life, the wasting of treasure, and other sad concomitants of that unfortunate contest; but, greatly as they might lament to see their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic suffering much wretchedness, greatly as we might ourselves feel the evils consequent upon it, he was convinced that the course we had pursued was the only course which became this country, and that it had received, and would continue to receive the approval and sanction of the British people. (Cheers.) All would hope that these evils must have an end; all must hope that better feelings and more charitable sentiments might make way on the other side of the Atlantic, and although hitherto there had appeared no relenting of the animosities of the contending parties, we might devoutly pray that peace would at length arise out of this afflicting war, and that another year might not see the continuance of that effusion of blood which now deluged the American soil. (Loud prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Roebuck, member for Sheffield, afterwards addressed the assembly. He ascribed the manly and peaceful attitude of the unemployed under their sufferings to the effect of education, and deprecated any attempt to set class against class by in any way attributing the misfortune of the operatives to their employers. Touching upon the civil war, in America, he said he had at first looked at the disruption of the Union with grief; but his present feeling was one of rejoicing. An irresponsible people, possessed of irresponsible and almost omnipotent power, was a people that could not be trusted; and he regarded the attempt of the North in endeavoring to restore the Union by force as an immoral proceeding, totally incapable of success. (Cheers and "No.") Slavery was a mere pretence. In the North the feeling against the black man was stronger than in the South, and if North and South were reunited to-morrow, slavery would be more firmly fixed than ever. America had been intolerant and overbearing towards England, and we had on almost every occasion given up to her. The consequence was seen in the affair of the Trent, and if there was one bright spot on the noble lord's escutcheon, it was his conduct in dealing with that difficulty. (Cheers.) He looked to Lancashire, and would entreat the noble lord to weigh well the consequences of what he called "perfect neutrality." There had not yet been perfect neutrality. We were at present supporting the North with every means of offence and injury to the South. He therefore begged the noble lord deeply to consider whether the time had not come for him to be the first in Europe to ask the great Powers of Europe to recognize the Southern Confederacy. ("No, no," and cheers.) Six months would not pass over before that was done. *The Northerners would never be our friends. Of the Southerners we could make friends. They were not the scum and refuse of Europe, but Englishmen. A hand held out from Europe would put a stop to the effusion of blood, and would make the homes of our working men happy again.* He had not made these remarks lightly or in haste, and he submitted them to his fellow countrymen, believing that, if acted upon, they would redound to our prosperity and our honor. (Cheers.)

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Messrs. Editors:—An article appeared in your issue of the 25th instant, signed "W," which does great injustice to the North Carolina and Alabama soldiers engaged on the left wing of our army during the terrible struggle at Coal Harbor, on Friday, 28th June.

The writer says that troops hailing from North Carolina and Alabama ran to the rear, and didn't stop until Col. Johnson ordered them to do so. "W" is certainly mistaken. The facts are as follows: The 20th North Carolina and a portion of the 5th Alabama were compelled, by overpowering numbers, to fall back on the 1st Maryland Regiment, which they did in pretty good order, making our regiment, (the 1st Maryland,) look like a brigade.

The North Carolinians fell in wherever a chance was afforded, and the remnant of the 5th Alabama asked permission to fight in our ranks, which was cheerfully granted.

A North Carolina Regiment, the 21st, ran at Winchester, with their faces to the backs of the enemy. The 4th Alabama ran at Manassas, the 21st at Shiloh, and the 3d and 8th at Seven Pines, but they all happened to run after and in pursuit of the enemy. This is the only kind of running which North Carolina and Alabama soldiers perform—and in fact, which all our Southern soldiers perform.

The article of "W" is in bad taste. It is bad policy to criticise the actions of any troops, simply with the view of praising others.

I hope "W" will not write any more newspaper puffs; they are displeasing to Marylanders. The people of the "Valley" and the troops under General Jackson know our deeds, and will give us credit for them.

A PRIVATE IN CO. D, 1ST MD. REG'T.

No Use for Quinine.—Editor Mississippian:—I beg leave to make public through the medium of your paper the following certain and thoroughly tried cure for ague and fever: 1 pint of cotton seed, 2 pints of water boiled down to one of tea, taken warm one hour before the expected attack. Many persons will doubtless laugh at this simple remedy, but I have tried it effectually, and unhesitatingly say it is better than quinine, and could I obtain the latter article at a dime a bottle I would infinitely prefer the cotton seed tea. It will not only cure invariably, but permanently, and is not at all unpleasant to taste.

Yours truly, &c.,
H. G. BROWN, Copiah Co. Miss.

A Maine editor thus distinguishes between the different sorts of patriotism:

"Some esteem it sweet and decorous to die for one's country; others regard it sweeter to live for one's country; and yet others hold it to be sweeter still to live upon one's country."

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 22d and 23d have been received at Richmond.

The most interesting feature of the news is a letter from President Lincoln, in response to a letter addressed to him by the editor of the New York Tribune, "in the name and by the authority of twenty millions of the American people." In his letter to Lincoln, Greely says: in behalf of the "twenty millions" for whom he presumes to speak, that "a great proportion of those who triumphed in his election are sorely disappointed and deeply pained by the policy he seems to be pursuing with regard to the slaves of rebels." Mr. Lincoln replies as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, August 22, 1862.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY:

Dear Sir: I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New York Tribune. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact, which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deferance to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pushing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *save* slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is *not* either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do *not* believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do *less* whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do *more* whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty; and I intend no modification of my oft expressed *personal* wish that all men everywhere could be free.

Yours,
A. LINCOLN.

The Northern papers contain reports of the several brigades in the battle of Cedar Run. These reports give some interesting points, and confess to an immense slaughter of their men. For instance, Gen. Gordon, in speaking of the part taken by his brigade, says: "I carried into action less than 1,500 men. I lost in about thirty minutes 466 killed, wounded and missing."—Again, he says: "As I approached, the enemy received me with a rapid and destructive fire. For at least thirty minutes this terrible fire continued. Companies were left without officers, and men were falling in every direction from the fire of the enemy, which largely out-numbered my brigade. Some disgraceful instances of cowardice there were, but these only served to show more clearly the majesty of the courageous bearing of others. It was too evident that the spot that had witnessed *the destruction of one brigade* would be in a few moments the grave of mine. I had lost *more than thirty in every hundred of my command;* I therefore reluctantly withdrew." Gen. Crawford in his report, says: "The whole woods became one sheet of fire and storm of lead. The enemy's infantry were crowded into the timber and into some underbrush at our right, and they mowed our poor fellows down like grass. The overwhelming numbers of the enemy forced us to fall back, but only when *not a field officer remained.*

Arrests are continually being made in Kentucky and Cincinnati. Forty-four persons were put in the county jail of Hamilton, Ohio, during one week, suspected of being disloyal, thirty six of whom were males, and eight females.

Election for Congressmen in North Carolina.—The President has authorized Governor Stanly to order the election of representatives in Congress for the First and Second districts of North Carolina.

Advices from Minnesota represent that an outbreak had occurred at the Lower Sioux Agency, and that all the whites, except a few, had been murdered by the Indians. "Letters to Gov. Ramsey say that hundreds are known to be killed, and it is believed thousands."

CAIRO, ILL., August 21.—The Rebels, nine hundred strong, under Woodward, occupied Clarksville, Tenn., on Tuesday last. The garrison, consisting of a portion of the 71st Ohio regiment, surrendered, and were paroled.

It is reported that the enemy were advancing on Fort Donelson, which had been abandoned by the Union forces in charge, reported to be only 1,500 strong. The post may be considered valueless, at present, as the Cumberland river has now only thirty inches of water.

The Reaction in New York.—A gentleman who has arrived at his home in the South, after a sojourn of about six weeks in New York—having been taken with a captured vessel in attempting to run the blockade—says the reaction for peace is making swift though silent progress.

Meetings of secret organizations and parties were held nightly. One of these parties, said to comprise a very large number of the most influential citizens, have put forth the following remarkable propositions for a termination of the war:

First. A cessation of all hostilities or armistice.
Second. Each party to pay its own debt.
Third. The resignation or deposition of Abraham Lincoln, and a new election in all the States for a new President.
Fourth. All the rights of the South to be guaranteed by special amendments to the Constitution and a reconstruction of the Union.
Fifth. Failing in the above, a General Convention to be held and terms of separation agreed upon, with a treaty offensive and defensive.

Charleston Courier.

Incident of the Late Battles Before Richmond.—A correspondent writes to us, says the Charleston Mercury, as follows: Some days after the fighting had ceased, I saw a dog in one of the extensive camps of the enemy, lying beside a pair of boots. I was informed that he had remained there from the time of its desertion, eight or ten days, without food or water, and would allow no one to approach what his master had left in his charge, or what he had, perhaps, only recognized as his master's.

"Even dogs assail'd their masters—all, save one,
And he was faithful to a corse, and kept
The birds and beasts and famished men at bay.
* * * * * himself sought out no food,
But with a piteous and perpetual moan,
And a quick desolate cry, licking the hand
That answered not with a caress—he died."

Byron's Dream of Darkness.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	Vance.	Johnston.
Alamance,	970	173
Alexander	749	115
Anson	826	108
Alleghany	227	12
Ashe	648	15
Beaufort	534	102
Bertie	525	105
Bladen	332	344
Brunswick	316	204
Burke	886	239
Buncombe	1323	274
Cabarrus	537	504
Caldwell	888	40
Camden	127	18
Carteret		
Caswell	540	270
Catawba	605	555
Chatham	1518	127
Cumberland	1015	364
Cherokee		
Chowan		
Clay	279	38
Cleaveland	528	575
Columbus	297	496
Craven	117	113
Currituck	31	14
Davie	786	132
Duplin	100	961
Davidson	1368	162
Edgecombe	118	508
Franklin	525	878
Forsyth	1871	244
Gaston	379	427
Gates		
Guilford	1977	74
Granville	942	445
Greene	330	144
Halifax	451	588
Harnett	414	204
Haywood		
Henderson	1208	82
Hertford	190	51
Hyde	287	15
Iredell	1644	161
Jackson	604	117
Johnston	1000	194
Jones	68	29
Lenoir	267	140
Lincoln	605	397
Macon		
Madison	619	165
Martin	282	220
McDowell	728	104
Mecklenburg	425	1335
Mitchell		
Montgomery	727	18
Moore	1060	120
Nash	317	282
New Hanover	287	1237
Northampton	385	299
Orange	1451	372
Onslow	342	293
Pasquotank	162	20
Perquimons	85	13
Person	559	191
Pitt	649	229
Polk		
Randolph	1357	55
Rowan	1845	407
Richmond	634	97
Robeson	931	320
Rockingham	569	278
Rutherford	1147	257
Sampson	468	704
Stanly	943	10
Stokes	652	82
Surry	658	204
Transylvania		
Tyrrell		
Union	556	417
Wake	2289	489
Wayne	706	466
Warren	174	464
Washington		
Watauga	428	62
Wilkes	1615	76
Wilson	188	466
Yadkin	1172	58
Yancey	714	186
	52,888	20,174
	20,174	
Vance's majority	32,659	

The above is the official vote (says the Standard) for Governor of this State, as made up in the Capitol on Thursday last, by the Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Comptroller, in presence of the Governor. It will be seen that there are no returns from eleven Counties. Of these Mitchell, Transylvania and Polk voted with the Counties out of which they were formed; no elections were held in Carteret, Washington, and Tyrrell, on account of the presence of the enemy; and there are no official returns from the Counties of Cherokee, Chowan, Gates, Haywood, and Macon. But we have the unofficial returns from Haywood, Macon, and Cherokee, as follows:

	Vance.	Johnston.
Cherokee	621	171
Haywood	299 maj.	
Macon	670	108
Official vote as above,	52,888	20,174
	54,423	20,448
	20,448	
Vance's real majority	33,975	

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP HILL, N. C., (NEAR STATESVILLE,) Aug. 25.

Messrs. Editors:—There are some 500 conscripts here now. About 1000 have been sent off—some 400 of whom went this morning. Among those this morning were about 100 men from Rutherford for the 18th Reg't. They were very much opposed to going to that Reg't, as they had no acquaintances or friends there. The 18th is a very fine Regiment, formed entirely from counties around Wilmington, and it seems hard to send Rutherford men there; but they submitted like soldiers and gentlemen, and it is to be hoped that the officers of that and other Regiments can effect an agreeable exchange. It is a common but erroneous opinion that the conscript law itself guaranties to men the right of choosing their companies. The law only says they shall be assigned to Regiments from the same State. But the Secretary of War advises those appointed to carry out the conscript law to allow the men to select the commands they prefer, as far as practicable.

The 57th Reg't organised some time ago at Salisbury and have since left. The Col., A. C. Godwin, is a native of Va. and has been in the service since the war began. He resided in California for several years in the capacity of Agent of Indian affairs under the U. S. Government, and it is thought he will make a fine officer. His regiment is made from the vicinity of Salisbury. Hamilton C. Jones, Jr. is Lt. Col. He resides in Rowan, has been Captain in the 5th Reg't, Col. McRae, and graduated at Chapel Hill 3 or 4 years ago. Maj. Craige, son of Hon. Burton Craige of Salisbury has been Captain of a company also since the war began.

The yankee prisoners have all been sent away from Salisbury.

I learn the 8th Reg't N. C. T. will be reformed in a few days. It was captured at Roanoke Island. Col. H. M. Shaw of this Reg't is I have heard a classmate of Gen. Burnside and native of New Hampshire, though for the last 20 or 30 years a citizen of this State.

But very few have deserted from this camp yet; good order is preserved and the health of the men very good. We have quite a religious camp, if praying, singing and preaching be any evidence.

Gov. Vance passed up a few days ago. A good many are speaking of attending the grand inauguration to take place the 8th of next month. I believe Vance is the youngest Governor ever elected by the people. He left Chapel Hill I think in 1852, where he had been a year or two an irregular student. I understand Gov. Swain assisted him in procuring an education, as his means were moderate. In *personnel* he is about six feet high and would weigh probably 175 lbs. His face is rather full and round, his head indicative of intellect, his hair dark brown and about one third grey. He has florid complexion, small grey eyes, a shrewd comprehensive glance and an honest, social countenance. He is very free and easy in his manners, inclined to drollery and fun, careless about his dress and appearance, and meets his friends in a free, knowing and how-d'ye-do manner. He is some 52 years of age. Mr. Johnston, his opponent, is a man of very dignified and refined appearance, dark hair and eyes and very intellectual countenance, medium size and height, and 40 years of age or over.

The Concord Female College is a flourishing Presbyterian institution in Statesville under Rev. S. C. Miller, now numbering 60 or 75 pupils. LONG GRABS.

P. S. I said the A. T. & O. R. R. was done to within 1½ miles of Statesville; you mistook me in stating it 6½. L. G.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in the hospital at Salisbury, on the 11th inst., on his way home from the hospital in Richmond, John A. Gaddy, in the 22d year of his age. In the early part of last year he went to Baker county, Georgia, and engaged in teaching school with fine prospects of success. Soon after the commencement of hostilities he volunteered his services in defence of his country's rights, went to Richmond in a regiment formed in his adopted State, whence after a short stay they went to Yorktown and labored for a length of time under Gen. Magruder in fortifying that place. His health becoming enfeebled from hard labor and exposure, he returned to his home in the county of Anson, on furlough, to recuperate by rest from the toils and privations of camp life; but long before his health was restored, longing to be again in the army and to share in the routine of duty with his comrades in arms, despite the entreaties of his friends and the remonstrances of his physician, he cut loose from home, returned to his company, and soon thereafter participated in the memorable evacuation of Yorktown and retreat to Richmond, and was in the battle of Seven Pines. After the battle he was one of the detailed to select our dead from the enemy's dead, for burial, and whilst engaged in this sad and sickening duty he suffered intensely from thirst. He shared the last drop of water in his canteen with the wounded enemy, who cried piteously all around for water, and worked himself a whole day and night without any. The excitement of the battle over, he is found to be prostrate—his health gone—his constitution a wreck; he is taken to the hospital. Hitherto he has corresponded with home, but now a silence ensues—his friends, anxious and uneasy, write to him, but no response, till a friend passing through the hospitals at Richmond finds him, as if by chance, emaciated and worn out; his condition is reported; in a short time he starts for home, arrives in Salisbury, lingers a few days, and death closes the scene. Thus has fallen another noble specimen of the Confederate soldier. Honorable and gentlemanly, generous and brave, the admired of his acquaintance, the pride of a large circle of relatives, the idol of his associates, and the hope of an affectionate mother, a fond sister and two brothers (one in the army,) who will bedew his untimely grave with the tear of sorrow. True, your humble correspondent saw the grave receive its captive; still I can hardly realize the fact that I shall no more see that manly form, no more greet that pleasant face; but so it is. Rest noble youth, thy country's sufferings and perils are not yet o'er, but thine are all past; thy soldier's life is ended; no more will the war trump stir the fires of thy patriotic bosom and call thee to confront, face to face, thy country's foes upon the field of deadly strife;—no more doomed to seek rest to thy wearied limbs upon the cold damp earth; with no covering save the canopy of Heaven. Sleep on in peace, dear soldier, till the trump of God in the Resurrection morn shall call thee into new life, to the enjoyment of thy reward in climes more congenial to thy pure spirit than any this world affords. D.

Ansonville, N. C., Aug. 1862.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

At a called meeting of Columbus Lodge, No 102, held July 7th, 1862, the death of JAMES T. MCCLENAHAN being announced, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of this Lodge, who consulted and presented the following:

We are called upon to record the death of James T. McClenahan, a member of the "Chatham Rifles," 15th regiment N. C. Vol., who sacrificed his life in his country's cause, manfully contending for the right of self-government. He was mortally wounded in a most fearful charge in front of Richmond, July 1st, and died the next day. He was a young man of much promise, with bright prospects in the future. He had come to the bar environed with circumstances which tended in no inconsiderable degree to give him position and influence, of which he availed himself, and turned them to good account. At his country's first call for volunteers, he responded promptly, with a noble purpose to do and to suffer in the great struggle for freedom, until victory was ours and peace secured—or to sacrifice *all*, even his heart's blood in the great contest. As a soldier, he was brave and steady, ever ready to share the privations and sufferings of his fellow soldiers. He was a noble man, a true patriot, a genuine Christian, (a member of the Episcopal church.) We will remember his noble deeds, and endeavor to imitate his pious example. As an humble tribute to his memory, we present the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of his wise Providence, to take out of this world the soul of our brother James T. McClenahan, a bright and consistent member of this fraternity; therefore—

Resolved, that this community has lost in his death a most worthy member of society, and our country's cause a valiant soldier.

2. Resolved, That we do most sincerely condole with his bereaved and grief-stricken widow, mother, brothers and sisters, and extend to them our warmest sympathy.

3. Resolved, That we, the members of this fraternity, do sincerely lament his untimely death, and will fondly cherish the memory of his many virtues

5th. Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

6th. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family of the deceased, and also that a copy be sent to the Raleigh Standard and Fayetteville Observer for publication.

S. D. ADAMS,
N. A. RAMSAY,
J. C. DENNIS,
} Committee.

JOS. THOMPSON, Sec.

More Counterfeits.—Mr. Clayton, of the Ga. R. R. Bank Agency, Mr. Duncan, of the Insurance Office, have both, within a day or two, detected counterfeits of $5 Confederate notes of the late green issue. These are the most elegant notes that have yet been issued by the Government—the engraving excellent, the paper good, the printing superior, and the whole admirably set off by the green ink, with which the medallions and the engraving on the left hand end of the bills are printed.

No one need be deceived by the counterfeit. It is a *botch*. The vignette—intended for a likeness of Mr. Memminger, is very poor, and instead of being a deep black, is very pale, and the lines very rough; the words "Confederate States of America," which, in the genuine, are deep black and very finely executed, are also very pale in the counterfeit, and miserably executed. The statue on the right hand end of the bill is a wretched botch. The green on the bills is paler than on the genuine. The three circles in the engraving on the left hand end of the bill have, in the genuine, the words "five" in very small letters, several times, in two lines in each circle. These words "*five*" are not in the counterfeit. Then the signatures to the bill are *engraved*—not printed, and it is on shabby paper.

Let the people look out for all badly printed bills, or those printed on sorry paper, and reject them. Always be cautious in receiving any money from a stranger.—*Atlanta Confed.*

Counterfeit Confederate Notes.—A friend has furnished us with the following description of the counterfeit Confederate bills, said to have been issued by the Yankees and circulated South. The general execution of the counterfeit is said to be better than the genuine.

On the 20's in the left hand vignette in the genuine, the brim of the sailor's hat is clear of the coat collar behind, and there is shading behind the ship in the rear of the sailor. In the counterfeit the hat brim touches the coat collar, and there is no shading behind the ship.

On the 50's centre vignette a woman is holding up the lid of the chest—in the genuine, there is a lock on the chest—in the counterfeit, the lock is not so perceptible. On the left lower corner in the genuine, the hair of bare-headed man is brushed smoothly, as if with a wet brush and to cover a partially bald head; in the counterfeit the hair looks as if blown by the wind. The rule work in the right upper corner die (50) is different in the counterfeit somewhat from the genuine.

On the 100's in the centre vignette in the genuine, the mule stands at the cotton screw slightly quartering, as if going around in the circle, presenting nearly a full *back side* view of the mule. In the counterfeit the mule quarters around considerably, showing nearly *broad side*. In the genuine between the feet of the sailor on the left corner, there are two little stones—in the counterfeit there are three stones.—*Ra'l Standard.*

Piedmont Railroad.—We understand that Messrs. Wilkes, of Charlotte, have taken the contract for building the Railroad from Greensborough to Danville, and that they will immediately commence operations on an extensive scale, and complete the road as soon as possible.

Greensborough Patriot.

GEN. STUART'S LAST DASH.

The Richmond papers furnish additional particulars of the brilliant affair briefly reported in our last. Gen. Stuart was the hero, and Friday, the 22d, instead of Tuesday last, the date of the occurrence. On that day Gen. Stuart crossed Hazel river with cavalry, and proceeded to Warrenton. From this place he sent out a strong scouting party, who proceeded 5 miles towards the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and returned, reporting no enemy in sight. Gen. Stuart then took up his march for Catlett's station, a point on the railroad, ten miles on this side of Manassas Junction, which was known to be the enemy's principal depot of supplies, and where there was reported to be a force of between 5 and 6,000 men.

About dark our cavalry arrived within a mile of the station, when it was ascertained that the enemy's numbers were at least 5,000 men. Gen. Stuart, without delay, charged upon the encampment. The Yankees were surprised and panic-stricken, and without a show of resistance fled, leaving our men in possession of their camp. In the stampede, 350 Yankees were taken prisoners, among whom were one colonel, three captains and fourteen other commissioned officers. A great number of wagons and tents, and an almost incredible amount of stores were found in the camp and burnt, it being impossible to remove them. Gen. Pope's servant, two horses and their caparisons, his sword and uniform coat, were secured. Capt. Goulding, Pope's Quartermaster, was also captured. He had in his possession $60,000 in U. S. Treasury notes and specie. But perhaps the most important article that fell into our hands was the mail bag which had been made up to go North the next day. It contained official letters from Gen. Pope, of the utmost importance, which are now in the hands of Gen. Lee.

Gen. Stuart retained possession of the camps throughout the night, the men being busily engaged in overhauling and destroying the plunder. About four o'clock the next morning the enemy made an effort to retake their encampment, but were quickly repulsed.

At daylight, Gen. Stuart, having secured such things as he wanted and destroyed the balance, set out on his return to Warrenton, which place he reached about noon on Saturday.

His loss during the expedition was only two men killed and five wounded.

The above information is obtained from Mr. W. Keith Armistead, of the Sixth Virginia cavalry, who was present throughout the expedition. Mr. Armistead arrived in this city yesterday and brought with him the dress uniform coat of Gen. Pope, sent by Gen. Stuart to Governor Letcher. It is made of the finest blue cloth with wristbands of black velvet, and has a large star at either extremity of the shoulder straps. The name of the former owner, "General John Pope," is marked on a loup on the inside of the collar.

Affairs on the Peninsula.—Information from the Peninsula is up to Saturday last. The Yankee advance pickets were six miles from Williamsburg. During the retreat about 20,000 passed over the route by Diaskon bridge, and stripped the whole country through which they traveled of everything like provision for man and beast. Their wagons were driven into the fields, the corn pulled and loaded up, and then they would drive on. What they could not take they destroyed. At Eltham they fired a barn containing 500 bushels of wheat, after first sprinkling the floor with sulphur to render it more combustible. They burned Mrs Caroline Christian's house at the Forge in New Kent, and Wm. A. Blayten's house, near Diaskon bridge, was also destroyed. Several houses in the vicinity were torn down, and the timber used to rebuild the bridge which had been torn up by our troops in their retreat from Yorktown.

Deserters have informed our troops where many secreted arms were. About 125 Enfield rifles arrived at the York River depot yesterday, which were discovered at the White House by their information. The same parties offered to guide our men to where 1,500 pistols had been hidden.

Many of the Yankee troops visiting the farm houses on the retreat, expressed the wish that the "d——d war was over and they were at home."—*Rich'd Dispatch.*

Fauquier County.—Warrenton, the county seat of Fauquier county, is situated on the turnpike from Charlottesville to Alexandria, 102 miles north by west from Richmond. A branch railroad connects the town with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, ten miles distant. The junction of the two roads is termed the "Warrenton Junction." Catlett's Station is about five miles north of this junction, and Manassas Junction fourteen miles further on. From Manassas Junction to Alexandria the distance, by railroad, is twenty-seven miles. The north fork of the Rappahannock river (Hedgeman's) divides Fauquier from Culpeper county on the South. The counties lying north and east of Fauquier are Prince William and Loudoun.—*Richmond Whig.*

Returning to their Homes.—During the occupancy of Culpeper county by the enemy's forces, forty negroes the property of Charles Moncure, Esq., of that county, left their home and sought refuge in the camps of the invaders. Since the reoccupation by our forces, thirty-nine of the forty, disgusted with their new associates, have returned to their former homes, and express themselves as entirely satisfied with their sojourn among the Yankees.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Wants to go Back.—Yesterday afternoon a well dressed negro woman, forty-five years of age, applied to the United States Marshal's office for a pass to return back to North Carolina along with her daughter. This refugee from slavery said herself and daughter, not being able to get along at the North, wished to get down South where they belonged. The officials said they had no power to help her out of the difficulties appertaining to her aspirations for freedom, and the applicant left, apparently very disconsolate.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.* (*Rep.*)

The Reading (Pa) Times publishes a statement showing the expense of recruiting men for the regular army in Reading. In all, from March 26th to August 11th, three recruiting officer succeeded in obtaining *thirty-five men*; five of these deserted. The total expense attending the recruiting was $3,99 70, or a cost to the government, for each of the thirty men who were sent to the regiments of $116 99.

Must Drink.—A witty young rascal, passing through the town of —— in Alabama, not long since, wanted some whiskey, and knowing it could only be obtained by a physician, wrote himself an order, signing it with his own name, to which a learned M. D. was attached. He presented it at the drug store of a gentleman, who though unrecognized by him, proved to be an old acquaintance. "Hallo, Frank," said he, "when did you get to be a doctor?" "I'm not a doctor." "Why, what's this M. D. to your name for, then?" Frank saw he was caught, but determining to make the best of it, put on a very innocent look, and meekly answered: "Oh, that's for Mighty Dry?" Of course he got the whiskey.

The Boston "Traveller" states that on the very day and hour that a Massachusetts soldier was giving up his life on the battle fields of Virginia, his wife at home gave birth to a son. Thus life and death mingle together.

WAR NEWS.

Great News from the Rappahannock—If True.—RICHMOND, Aug 29.—Intelligence from this quarter yesterday was very limited. We learn from a gentleman who left Rapidan in the morning that the result of the engagement at Salem, near Catlett's Station, on Tuesday, was the utter rout of the enemy and the capture of eight thousand prisoners and three hundred wagons, loaded with commissary stores. Our informant states that he obtained the news from an agent for the Mobile press, and we have since learned that the telegraph operator refused to transmit the message because it would violate the standing orders established by the Government.

Enquirer.

RICHMOND, Aug. 29.—The news from the line of the Rappahannock, though not so full and complete as we could desire, is nevertheless interesting and important. It is understood as perfectly reliable that the advance of our forces have reached Manassas Junction, where they captured some eight or ten heavy guns and an immense quantity of valuable stores.

The portion of the Yankee army under Pope was at Warrenton on Wednesday, and it is stated that its retreat in the direction of Alexandria is entirely intercepted. The only route by which he could reach that point is by way of the Junction which is now in possession of our forces. It is not probable that he will succeed in forcing his way back to the Potomac by taking that route. If this statement be correct—and we have no reason to question its authenticity—the only road for his escape would seem to be by way of the Plains to Middleburg, and from thence to Leesburg, in Loudoun county.

Burnside, with his army corps, was at Fredericksburg yesterday, and was reinforced by two divisions of the army lately under McClellan, but will never reach Pope.

We are warranted in the conclusion that the enemy's forces are so situated that a further retreat would be decidedly more disastrous than the acceptance of battle, and that in either event he is inevitably subjected to reverse from which it will be no easy matter to recover.—*Dispatch.*

Another Morgan Victory.—CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Aug. 27.—Col. Morgan's brigade encountered Gen. Dick Johnson's Federal Kentucky Cavalry on the 21st inst., near Gallatin, Tenn., in a hard fought battle.

The enemy numbered 800, and Morgan about 1,200 men. The enemy were cut all to pieces, and the remnant captured, among them Gen. Johnston and fifteen commissioned officers.

Our loss is variously estimated at from 25 to 125—the former most probably correct.

Johnston's cavalry were raised for the express purpose of capturing Morgan.

Over 300 prisoners were captured.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 28.—In the fight at Gallatin, the enemy were commanded by Gen. Richard R. Johnson, formerly a lawyer of Paducah, Ky. They ware routed with the loss of sixty-four killed, and a large number wounded. The loss in Morgan's command was five killed, and eighteen wounded. Col. Geo. St. Leger Grenfell and Lt. Col. Duke greatly distinguished themselves. Bull Nelson is retreating *from Nashville* towards Bowling Green. Cumberland Gap is still invested by Gen. Kirby Smith's forces. The enemy cannot long withstand the siege for want of provisions. Gen. Smith has proclaimed amnesty to all Union men who return to Southern allegiance.

From the West.—MOBILE, Aug. 27.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register dated Tupelo, 26th, says: Memphis papers of the 23d have been received. They publish an intercepted letter from General Hindman to General Bragg, in which the former states that he has 30,000 men, Arkansians, Texans, and Mississippians, and only 3,000 stand of arms. The Yankee papers report a battle to have been fought at Clarendon, on White river, in Eastern Arkansas, between six regiments of Yankee infantry and eight regiments of Confederate cavalry, under General Hindman. They claim to have won a victory, and announce a heavy loss on both sides. It is stated that two regiments have been enlisted in Chicago, and three regiments per day pass through Philadelphia from the eastward. The St. Louis Democrat has intelligence confirming the defeat of the Lincolnite State militia of Missouri, by Quantrell, the Southern partisan leader. It is confessed that the militia lost two pieces of cannon and 200 men in the fight. The battle occurred at Love Jack, in Jackson county, on the Kansas border and not far from the Missouri river. The correspondent of the Chicago Times estimates the forces under Buell's command at 35,000 men.

CHATTANNOOGA, Aug. 28.—Maxey yesterday had a cavalry and infantry brush with the enemy at Bridgeport, who tried to re-possess the place. Col. McInstry's 32d Alabama, and Rice's cavalry, were all that were engaged on our side. The enemy were gallantly repulsed, and were annoyed all last night in their entrenchments there and at Battle Creek. This morning they have entirely disappeared. Eight or ten wounded on our side; none killed.

TUPELO, MISS., Aug. 28.—Col. Faulkner, with 300 Confederate Guerillas, attacked a Federal scouting party on Tuesday last near Rienzi, Miss., driving them back into their camp, where Col. F's command was met by a large force of Yankee infantry and cavalry, who drove them back in return. No estimate of the loss on either side.

Prisoners from the Rappahannock.—The Central train brought down on yesterday the three hundred and sixty-seven Yankee prisoners who were taken by General Stuart, a few days ago, at Catlett's Station. Most of them were Pennsylvanians, many of them were Dutch, and some of them were "Bucktails who "never surrender."

Richmond Enquirer.

Cotton in Nashville.—We see by the market report in the Nashville Dispatch, of August 17, that cotton is quoted at "33 cents in gold, 42 in Federal notes, and 55 cents per pound in Southern currency."

The Price of a Barrel.—A woman named Cunningham, who was brought before the assistant Provost Marshal for selling liquor, and who had a barrel of the stuff confiscated, produced a receipt for the same, which certified that the price paid for the liquor was *five hundred and four dollars.* This is a two story brick house and fixtures.

A negro woman brought up on a similar charge disclosed the fact that she had paid *three hundred dollars* for a barrel. When the fact is taken into consideration that the whiskey (so called) is of a color pretty much akin to the water of the James river and of suspicious amalgamated qualities, it may be estimated to what expense a toper must be put, to "make the drunk come." The precious barrels above alluded to were confiscated.

Richmond Examiner, 28th.

The New York Evening Post says that the old Stuyvesant pear tree, in Third avenue, corner of Thirteenth street, bears this year a quantity of fruit. The tree is more than two hundred years old.

Spare moments are the gold dust of time. Of all portions of our life, spare moments are the most fruitful of good or evil. They are the gaps through which temptation finds the easiest access to the soul.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1862.

THE BATTLES NOT YET FOUGHT.—The news from our armies continues to be cheering, but, contrary to all expectation, the great battles had not been fought at the date of the latest accounts. We await the issue with confidence.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—We are glad to see that some respectable papers defend this officer against the efforts of some of the press and the Congress to clamor him down. He may be a poor officer, for all we know, but if so the fact ought to be shown by something more than random and vague clamor. His department has indeed experienced reverses as well as triumphs. But so has the War Department; yet nobody proposed to abolish the War Department during all that succession of disasters which the country suffered during the last winter and spring. To hold the Secretary responsible for not having a Navy for which Congress voted no funds till a few months ago, whereupon he immediately commenced building one, is unjust. It is equally so to lay to his door the loss of the Merrimac, the Louisiana, or the Arkansas—results which doubtless surprised and mortified him as much as any one in the country. Our people are too much in the habit of coming to hasty conclusions. We have not too many friends, that we can afford to throw off any one of them, high or low, except for well established cause.

"A Floridian," in a long article in the Richmond Enquirer, defends Mr Mallory by a recital of facts of which he challenges a contradiction, showing that the Department has built the Merrimac (which he had no agency in destroying,) the Richmond (soon to be ready for service,) the Arkansas, the Louisiana, and 9 gunboats; that it had commenced the construction of the ram Mississippi and 14 other war vessels, most of which fell into the enemy's hands or were destroyed by ourselves before completion; that it has purchased and equipped for war vessels 21 other vessels—all of these he mentions by name, with their location. That it had collected a large quantity of timber for building 100 gunboats in the waters of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, most of which was lost by the capture of the Peninsula. He cites the absence of navy yards and tools, of shipbuilders, of timber, of iron, engines, boilers, &c., and argues that it is wonderful how so much has been done. Unfortunately for the country, the enemy has been too powerful on the water and has prevented the accomplishment of all that he projected and desired; but that is not his fault but his and the Confederacy's misfortune.

As to the "Mississippi," the favorite undertaking of the Department, which would have been the most powerful vessel in the world, she was destroyed when nearly finished because, contrary to all expectation and assurance, the enemy succeeded in capturing Fort Jackson and thereby had unobstructed access to N. Orleans.

In the course of this defence,—which appears to us to be conclusive,—we find the following important paragraph:

"The Secretary of the Navy despatched an agent to Europe in May 1861, authorized and instructed to purchase vessels of war, and forward them with all possible despatch to our ports; and if, from any cause, he could not obtain them by purchase, to arrange for the immediate construction of as many as he could place under contract. The agent arrived in Europe the succeeding June, and remained there ever since. Unfortunately, however, the governments of Europe, acting upon the policy of non-intervention, interdicted, by the most rigid police scrutiny, the consummation of any of the important purposes with which the agent of the Navy Department was charged. And it was not until *very recently* he was able to effect even a partial accomplishment of the principal object of his mission, which, from prudential considerations, I am not at liberty to make known."

The conclusion to which the writer leads us is, that though

> "'Tis not in mortals to command success;
> He 's done more—deserved it."

A BAD BOOK.—Some months ago we were applied to to print a book, or to inform the author where he could get the work done. We knew nothing of the character of the work, but it not being convenient to us to undertake it, we referred the author to the printers in Raleigh. Yesterday's mail, we hear, brought copies of the printed book addressed to the President and Vice President of the Confederacy, the Governor of the State, and others. We were honored with one, accompanied as follows:—

"BROWER'S MILLS, N. C.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—I send you in to-day's mail a small book, and being in a great hurry I send you a part of my circular to make out my letter.

"The course that I have laid down is I believe the only one that will save us from inevitable ruin. I request you to read my little book carefully and see if you can't help me out in this great work. If after reading it you will then give a favorable notice of my book in your paper, I will pay you fifty dollars in cash. I of course cannot expect you to do this unless you coincide with me in my views. But I desire you to read the book over and over again, and if you then feel as I do you will believe that some such a course is the only one that will save our country from inevitable ruin.

"I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your ob't serv't, BRYAN TYSON.

"P. S. I am obliged to you for referring me to where I could get my printing done. I had it done in Raleigh."

We do *not* coincide with the views of the book, and if we did, have never adopted the corrupt practice of receiving pay for the expression of an editorial opinion. So far from coinciding, we have to say, that if it did not appear from the book itself that the author was once confined as a lunatic—and that, as we think, he ought to have been again so confined before he was allowed to publish such an incendiary work—we should say that he and his book were fit subjects for the official attention of the State Solicitor for this Judicial Circuit. Though his mental condition may possibly excuse him, it cannot excuse the printer of such stuff, whoever he may be—somebody in Raleigh, it appears, who was so well aware of the improper character of the book that he has not put his imprint upon it.

It might increase the evil the book may possibly do, if we were to say more about it, except this: In his Preface, the author acknowledges his indebtedness to Vice President Stephens of Geo. and Edw'd Everett of Mass. "for valuable extracts from their writings," and adds, "I am also indebted to that excellent paper, the Fayetteville Observer, for valuable extracts," and he quotes from the Observer various paragraphs of news about the time of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. We notice this for the purpose of saying, 1st, that Lincoln's Proclamation of April 1861, and the subsequent disclosure of his duplicity in regard to Fort Sumter, and the malignity and barbarity of the North during this war, long ago obliterated from our minds every feeling of respect and regard for the old Union and the North, and no earthly consideration could induce us again to unite with them. And 2d, that Mr. Tyson probably has some sinister purpose in styling the Observer "that excellent paper," for it is not long since we received an anonymous letter, *in his hand writing*, in which he abused the Observer at length and with "forcible feebleness," for its support of the war. We threw the letter aside with contempt, and should never have mentioned it but for the present pretence of approval of the Observer.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—The Richmond Examiner, in a controversy with its neighbor the Enquirer, asks,—

"Who takes up an Enquirer in preference to an Examiner? Who reads the one until he is entirely done with the other?"

We answer, very emphatically, we do both. And we are happy to say that, while at one time there were about fifty times as many Examiners taken here as there were Enquirers, the latter now decidedly exceeds the former in circulation. Reason: The course of the Enquirer helps the cause, while the Examiner (it is generally thought) damages it.

SECRET SESSIONS.—Several of our exchanges have renewed their objections to secret sessions by Congress. We do not concur in their views. Besides the manifest propriety of concealing many things from the enemy which yet ought to be discussed in Congress, and therefore ought to be discussed in private, we have another preference for secret sessions, viz: that thereby we should be rid of the ever recurring and never ending gabble of the Hon. Henry S. Foote, formerly of the U. S. Senate from Mississippi, but now of the Confederate House of Representatives from Tennessee. Time was when we thought Wigfall of Texas a dreadful bore—he was the man who signalized his advent in the U. S. Senate by pronouncing that Daniel Webster was ignorant of Constitutional Law—but Wigfall has "cut his eye-teeth," and is apparently a very passable member of the Confederate Senate. But Foote! Oh my! His name ought to be Feete, for he can tattle more than any two Footes that ever we heard of.

MORE SLANDERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—In the speech delivered by Col. Corcoran on his arrival at Washington from Richmond, we find the following passage:—

"He had come from North Carolina. [From the prison at Salisbury.] Although that State has 30,000 men in the field, one-half of them, if free to speak, would speak in favor of returning to the Union, but their State pride and blind love for State institutions will cause them to fight well in the ranks until we can give them assurance that we will send to them as well as to the other States a sufficient number of Union men around whom they can rally."

Corcoran had evidently been reading the anti-Vance papers. If he had read the others he would have found that North Carolina had sent 60,000 men to the field, before the conscription, every man voluntarily there, and that as Mr. Badger well expressed it, "There is in North Carolina no Union feeling," either in the army or elsewhere.

Major Vogdes, another exchanged prisoner who spoke, presented a different view. He "spoke of the great strength of the rebels as a subject upon which we had been deceived."

GULLIBLE.—The yankees appear to be ready to believe anything horrible of the Southern people, upon whose trade so many of them have been living, and whose friendship so many of them have sought and enjoyed. A Cincinnati paper publishes a letter purporting to come from Texas, in which it is asserted that the people of New Orleans not only burned their cotton and sugar, before the place was surrendered, but burned their slaves also! The process is thus described:

"Those who committed this atrocity—unparalleled in history, particularly because it did not hurt their enemies,—those who did this deed, called their inoffensive blacks together, and sent them into their work shops, and locked the doors; the fire was lighted and quickly did its work, while the masters waited outside to shoot with their rifles the child, the old man, the woman, or any who might leap from the windows or roof to escape the dreadful flames."

This story was probably concocted in Cincinnati to promote enlistments, which were rather dull.

LINCOLN'S LETTER TO GREELEY.—The reader will see a curious letter from President Lincoln to Horace Greeley. The President is sworn to support the constitution of the United States. That constitution confessedly guarantees slavery, as a local institution with which neither the President nor Congress has any right to meddle. Yet Lincoln says that "if I could save the Union by freeing all the slaves I would do it." The Union, not the constitution, is what he would save, and load his soul with perjury. He is not sworn to save the Union, but he is sworn to save the constitution.

SECURING A FARM.—In the knapsack of one of the prisoners captured by Stuart, and brought to Richmond on Thursday last, were found several parchment deeds for lands in Fairfax county, Va. They are supposed to have been stolen from the Court House, and to indicate that the yankee expected, when he conquered Virginia, to have the "nine points of the law—possession"—and thus to become proprietor of some gentleman's broad acres.

The usual supply of counterfeit Confederate Treasury notes was found in the pockets of others of the prisoners.

THE COUNTERFEITS.—The Atlanta Confederacy states that a government agent is on the way to that place, to investigate the matter of counterfeit Confederate Treasury notes, which are said to have emanated thence. It says, "it seems to be a settled conviction in the minds of our citizens that there is near $100,000 of counterfeit Confederate notes in this city, of Fifty and One Hundred Dollar issues. There are also Twentys in circulation, known to be counterfeit."

We have not heard of one of the counterfeits in North Carolina.

COUNTERFEITING.—It should be known that to counterfeit Confederate Treasury notes is by law a capital felony, punishable with death, and that to pass such counterfeits, knowingly, is equally criminal. One man was hanged at Richmond a few days ago for this offence, and it is quite likely that some others may meet the same fate—a just fate, since the existence of the Confederacy, in this struggle, depends upon its ability to raise funds, and to do that requires unimpaired confidence in its paper issues.

THE CARGO SALE AT WILMINGTON.—It is said that a large cargo sale at Charleston a few days ago was attended by many people who paid all sorts of prices for goods, which they could well afford to do, as they paid in counterfeit Confederate Treasury notes. The fraud was not discovered till after they had left, but they were followed and some of them brought back.

From the prices paid at Wilmington on Thursday last it is reasonable to suppose that a similar operation was performed there, except as to the bringing back, of which we have not heard. A friend who attended the sale, but bought nothing—having only genuine notes to pay with—has shown us a Catalogue which he marked with the prices. We will state a few: Ginghams 1 20 a yard; Flannels 3 95; Thread 6 50 to 9 25; Calicoes 1 20 to 1 33; bleached Shirting 82 to 99 cents; Huckaback 90; Spool Thread 4 90 a dozen. Half Hose 11 50 a dozen; Expansion Skirts $138 a dozen; white linen Shirts 72 50 a dozen; Merino Drawers $54 a dozen; do. Shirts $90; Pins 12 50 per pack of 12 papers; Tea 8 75 to 11 12; Copperas 1 51 a lb.; Letter Paper $39 50 a ream; folio post do. $50; note do. $16 50; Shoes $8 75; &c. &c.

There were about 300 lots sold, all in about two hours, and amounting to about half a million of dollars. There was an immense crowd present, Jews and Gentiles, but mainly Jews, from all parts of the South.

MORE DELICIOUS FRUIT.—We are complimented by Presley N. Stanback, Esq. of Richmond county, with a large basket filled with delicious Bartlett and Duchesse Pears, and Apples of several varieties. And by Hugh McLean, Esq. of Harnett county with a basket of Bartlett and Sicle Pears, one of the former weighing 13 ounces.

These gentlemen are both in love with the science of Pomology, and are among the few who have not been content to cultivate a tree of inferior fruit where one of superior will grow just as well. They have taken care to get the best and to cultivate them in the best manner.

We have to acknowledge, also, a box of delicious Catawba Grapes, of which one of the numerous bunches is very large and full, from Messrs. Bimbow, Scott & Brother's Vineyard in this vicinity.

And finally, a couple of bottles of pure Grape Brandy, from W. T. Horne, Esq., made at his extensive Vineyard in this vicinity.

Truly, we were in luck last week.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Senator Davis, and Representatives McDowell and Ashe, for copies of the President's Message and Reports from the Departments. These contain a great deal of information which it is not advisable to print in the papers.

CONGRESS.—On Wednesday, in the Senate, the bill amending the conscription act was under discussion. The first section, which directs that "all persons liable to military duty, and who have not already been enrolled, shall be immediately enrolled and reported by the enrolling officers and held to service, wherever they may be found," was amended by adding a proviso that "this shall not extend to any military organization under any State law in actual service without the limits of the State of which they are citizens." In the House, Mr. Foote offered as usual a great many resolutions, among them one declaring that the Secretary of the Navy does not possess the confidence of Congress or of the country. Laid on the table. There was a great deal of discussion concerning the Navy Department, and finally a resolution was adopted directing an investigation.

On Thursday, in the Senate, the House resolution for Naval investigation was adopted. So also was the bill amending the Conscript Act, as follows:—

1. That all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, who have not already been enrolled shall be immediately enrolled, under the instructions heretofore, or which may hereafter be given by the Secretary of War, and reported by the enrolling officer, wherever found, whether within the State or county of their residence or not; and such persons, when so enrolled, shall be included in the provisions of the above recited act as fully as if enrolled under that act, within the States of which they may be residents; *provided*, that this act shall not extend to any member of a military organization, under any State law, while he remains in actual service, without the limits of the State of which he is a citizen; *provided*, further, that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act or the act to which this is an amendment, or any special provision or provisions of said acts, in any locality where he believes such suspension will promote the public interest.

In the House, a bill was passed authorizing the appointment of additional Artillery officers for ordnance purposes.

On Friday, the Senate was engaged on the bill regulating the substitute system. No decision. The House debated the bill concerning minors in the service, which was passed, as follows:—

"An act authorizing the discharge of private soldiers under 18 years of age, and prohibiting the enlistment of such persons.

"Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That any private soldier of the Provisional Army, who is under the age of 18 years, shall be entitled to a discharge from all military service, while he is under such age, on the application of himself, his parents, guardians, or next of kin, to the commander of the regiment, battalion, legion, or independent company to which such private soldier belongs, sustained by proof satisfactory to said commander of the age of the said private soldier, provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to those persons who, though under 18 years of age, have entered the service as substitutes.

"Sec. 2. That no person under the age of 18 years shall be allowed to enter into the military service of the Confederate States, unless the parents of such person are living and shall give their written consent, provided further, that nothing in this act shall prevent volunteers from the State of Kentucky between the ages of 16 and 18 from performing military service."

The Senate has yet to act upon this bill.

CONFESSIONS OF THE ENEMY.—We find in the Savannah Republican a Washington letter to the Chicago Times, Aug. 12th, in which the following confession of falsehoods and defeat are made:—

"The administration telegrams, respecting the battle of Culpeper on Saturday last, imply that it was a brilliant victory on the part of Gen. Banks, and that the rebels were defeated with great slaughter. Authentic accounts of the battle, however, have now been received here, from which it appears it was exactly the reverse, and that it is Jackson that has defeated Banks." * * * "I have seen an officer direct from the field, who described the action as being fierce and sanguinary beyond all former conflicts. Our men fought like veterans, but they had no chance, against the greater numbers of the enemy. The latter, too, were evidently goaded to fury against Pope's troops on account of Pope's recent offensive orders, for they fought more like fiends than men, and their battle cries were such expressions as "Down with the Pope!" "To hell with the robbers!" "Charge on the plunderers!" "No quarter to the men who make war on women!" etc. The scene at night, when the Confederate artillery shelled our bivouac's, was terribly grand. The artillery was splendidly managed, every one of their shells bursting in the midst of our troops and wagon trains. The result was a perfect stampede. The roads and fields were quickly filled with thousands of our soldiers and hundreds of wagons, huddled pell-mell together, without any pretence to order. Our loss is fully 5,000, a large proportion of whom are officers. The worst of it is that among the officers killed and badly wounded are many of the best in the army, whose loss to us it will be very difficult to replace. The result of the late action shows the correctness of my views heretofore expressed in regard to Pope's attempt to reach Richmond by this route. It is impracticable, should never have been attempted, and ought now to be abandoned. It will have to be abandoned, sooner or later."

"The Confederates still retain some of our officers at Richmond, and refuse to give them up on account of what they call "the barbarities perpetrated by Pope's ruffians upon helpless women and aged men." There is no doubt these complaints have some foundation, though certainly this is not the way to stop the alleged atrocities. The practices of Pope's men are certainly not justified by the rules of modern civilized warfare."

The writer has not condescended to tell what other way there is to stop the atrocities—not alleged, but admitted atrocities. The adoption of *that* way led to Pope's explanatory order, as the yankees call it, threatening severe punishment for those atrocities, which were freely allowed till we got forty of his officers in prison at Richmond.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Farmville, Va., on the 20th August, John Wright, second son of Thomas Wright, Esq. of Duplin county, aged 20, of the 20th Reg't (Iverson's.) He was ill for some weeks, but bore his most painful sufferings with the fortitude which might be expected from one who had some years before committed himself to the service of God in the communion of his Church and had since lived up to his profession. He died calmly, committing his soul to God with an emphatic "His will be done." His last days were gladdened by the presence of his father and mother, by whom his remains were brought for interment to the family burial place in Duplin. His only brother, the only remaining child of his parents, lost his right arm in the battles before Richmond.

On the 15th ult., Serg't David Bone, a member of Co. G, 33d Reg't S. T., aged 33 years. The deceased fell a victim to disease contracted while serving his country.

Of a wound received in the Shiloh battle, on the day following, Joseph Marsh, (only son of John B. Marsh, dec'd, of this town,) a member of an Arkansas Reg't of volunteers, aged 22 or 23 years.

At Horn Quarter, King William county, Va., of typhoid pneumonia, 21st August, in his 20th year, Wm. S. McCallin, of company H, 1st N. C. Cavalry.

In Franklin county, 14th August, Rufus E. Egerton, in the 19th year of his age, the third son who departed this life within the space of a month. Deceased was a member of the "Franklin Rifles," 5th (now 15th) Reg't.

In the battle at Gordonsville, Va., on the 9th August, Mr. John McNatt, from Robeson county, a private in Capt. Wooten's company, from this place, aged 28 years. He leaves a wife and three children. The deceased was in the battles of Newbern, N. C., Hanover C. H., Va., and other engagements during this war.

In Petersburg, at the 2d N. C. Hospital, 18th Aug., of camp measles, private Benj'n F. Dunn, of the 17th Reg't, from Edgecombe county, aged about 19.

On the 3d Aug., Wm. B. Clapp, and on the 8th, John H. Smith, of Guilford, of Co. B, 27th Reg't.

On the 5th Aug., Sergeant S. D. Hooper, of Co. F, 54th Reg't.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.—The Standard of the 30th publishes the official vote for Governor, which we copy. Gov. Clark has issued a Proclamation reciting the facts and declaring "Col. Zebulon B. Vance, of Buncombe county, to be duly elected Governor of our said State, from and after his qualification on the 2d Monday of September next, until his successor shall be qualified."

Attack on Yankee Scouts.—A letter from Kinston, N. C. states that Capt. Whitford, of Co. I, 10th Reg't, attacked the yankee scouts on the 20th, 8 or 10 miles from Newbern, killed 2, wounded 1, and took 1 prisoner.

YANKEE OUTRAGES.

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer:

ORANGE C. H., Aug. 22, 1862.

Gentlemen:—On my return from a visit to the "Stonewall Brigade," weary and hungry, I called at a fine mansion, three miles below Rapidan Station. It was a beautiful residence, surrounded by rich bottom lands and what gave evidence of *once* luxuriant fields of corn. But its present appearance indicated that the *Nero* Pope had visited that section.

Arriving at the house, an aged servant woman met me at the door, and, on inquiry, informed me that Mrs. Robertson and her daughter, Mrs. Roney, widow ladies, were the sole white occupants of the house. Mrs. Robertson was prostrated on a bed of grief, and her daughter had gone some miles to procure the family some food.

As soon as this Christian lady learned that a Confederate soldier was at the door, she arose from her bed, and with feeble steps approached me. I asked her for a few mouthfuls of bread and meat. She said, "You shall have it, if it was the last in the house—God will provide for me." She added—"Pope's army, out of a large supply of bacon, have only left me *one small shoulder* and a *jole*, the balance was carried off. They also robbed me of all my poultry, hogs, corn and subsistence generally." I encouraged the old lady by saying that the tears of the widow and wails of the orphan would make giants of pigmies and heroes of cowards. That these wrongs would and must be avenged.

She then escorted me through her house, marked by the tracks of the despoilers. The once elegant rooms, furnished with good taste and at heavy expense, were one scene of destruction. A fine mahogany secretary was broken to pieces and the drawers carried into the yard and used as troughs in which to feed their horses. A mahogany side-board was smashed into splinters with an axe. Gilt china, dessert pans, ice cream stands, goblets and decanters of the best quality, were broken into fragments—almost literally ground to dust. Her wardrobe was destroyed and the contents stolen. The thieves carried off every vestige of clothing of these pious ladies, except what they were wearing, from the finest silk dresses down to night-gowns and caps, and even their shoes and stockings. Rocking chairs were destroyed and tidies torn in shreds and scattered over the yard. Damask window curtains were converted into horse covers. Bed-blankets, counterpanes, sheets, quilts, pillows and carpets were packed on horses and carried to Pope's camp. The family Bible, the most precious and sacred of all family relics, and the religious books, whose perusal was so pleasant to these pious ladies, escaped not the ruthless hands of the brutes; they were all taken, and those they were not disposed to keep were torn to pieces and the leaves scattered over the premises. To add still more to their infamy, they even robbed this "mother in Israel" of her only spectacles, common steel-framed ones. Thus was this family reduced from affluence to want, and despoiled of all the necessaries of life. It reminded me much of the description we read of plundering Arabs.

Mrs. Roney's guitar and accoerdeon were destroyed. The piano, alone, was saved. From the latter one of the company made music, while the others danced upon the floors, and amused themselves by kicking the panels out of the doors. True to their instincts, these hell-hounds *lapped* up the currant jellies and jars of sweet meats. In the midst of these revelries, the ladies became alarmed for their personal safety, and Mrs. Roney, on bended knees, implored the aid of Heaven, not knowing at what moment she and her aged mother might be slaughtered and the house burned over their heads. In the midst of her supplication, a gentle breeze wafted into her lap that beautiful ballad "My Maryland." She clasped it to her bosom and exclaimed, "Heaven has sent me this!" and arose and read a portion of those soul-stirring verses in the hearing of her tormentors. It was more than they could bear. It acted as a mirror to expose their hideous deformity. They grew pale and tremulous, and left the premises, we hope never again to return.

Could those who have mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, see what I have seen, of the destruction and devastation of property, and hear what I have heard, of the insults, threats and indignities to which our fair women have been exposed, it would require no "Conscription Act" to force every man, capable of bearing arms, to shoulder his musket and aid in expelling these Vandal hordes from our borders.

Truly your friend, &c. A. M'M.

Gen. Johnston.—We are glad to learn from a gentleman, just down from Amelia Springs, that General Johnston has entirely recovered from the effect of his wound, received in the battle of the Seven Pines, and that he will be down on next Monday, when he will report for duty.—*Rich. Examiner, 30th.*

Tired of Fighting for the Tyrant.—Mr. J. D. Howe, of the 1st Missouri regiment, informs us that on the 2d inst., two regiments, one from Kentucky and the other from Indiana, rebelled at Rienzi, Miss., and started South with their arms. Four regiments of Wisconsin troops were sent to intercept them, when a fight ensued lasting from Saturday morning until night. The Kentuckians and Indianians drove the Wisconsin regiments six miles in the direction of Corinth. At sundown the Federals were reinforced by two Illinois regiments, who came up in the rear of the rebels and compelled them to surrender. They were arrested and sent to Chicago.

An eye-witness who walked over the field, says he counted 358 killed; and another, who spent more time, says he counted over 600 dead.

Jackson Mississippian, 25th.

Dissatisfaction with Secretary Stanton.—Since the disastrous end of McClellan's campaign before Richmond, a great clamor has been raised against Secretary Stanton, and a demand is made for his immediate removal from office, on the ground of utter incompetency. The New York World pitches into him, and demands his removal from office as the only thing that will save the cause of the North.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital association acknowledges the receipt of the following donations: Mrs. C. T. Haigh $100; Miss Ann McNeill of Rockfish $24; Mrs. Jonathan Evans, Sen. $10; Mrs. Harriet H. Strong of Alabama $5; Miss K. Hines $1; 1 box of Hospital Stores from a lady friend at Carthage; 1 jar Pickles from Mrs. D. Murchison.

The Association also returns thanks to Dr. T. D. Haigh and Dr. J. A. McRae for prompt and kind services rendered to sick soldiers passing through Fayetteville.

Sept. 1, 1862.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday morning, in the 19th year of her age, Mrs. LUCY E. DAILEY, consort of Mr. Edward O. Dailey and daughter of Mr. James F. Marsh. She was an exemplary member of the Baptist Church, and died very greatly lamented by all.

In this town, August 29th, of erysipelas, Mr. BURREL WILSON, aged 75 years. He was a devoted husband and a kind father; a consistent member of the M. E. Church. He leaves a large family and many relatives to mourn his departure. COM.

Aug. 22d, 1862, MARY FLETCHER, wife of Rev. J. B. Martin of the N. C. Conference, and daughter of Nath'l Clegg, Esq. of Chatham Co., N. C., in her 24th year. In early life she gave her heart to God, and became a member of the M. E. Church, South, which she loved and honored while she lived, and in death illustrated the excellency and glory of the religion of Jesus. M.

In Summerville, Harnett county, 17th Aug., Mrs. SARAH ALEXANDER, Sen., formerly of Topsail Sound.

On the 25th July, 1862, in Cheraw, S. C., OLIVER KOLLOCK, in his 73d year.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Beef—Retailing at 15.
Bacon 35 to 37.
Lard 33 to 35.
Beeswax 30 to 37½.
Corn 1 40.
Cotton—Last sales 18 for fair.
Cotton Yarn 3 50 to $4 per bunch.
Copperas $1 per lb.
Cotton Bagging—None in market.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 50.
Flour—Family $20, super 19 50.
Hides—Dry 27 to 30; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Irish Potatoes (new) 1 25 per bushel.
Molasses—N. O. 2 50 by the bbl.
Nails $18 to $20 per keg.
Onions—2 25 per bushel.
Rye 2 00. Oats 75.
Rice—7½ to 8 cts. by the cask.
Sugar—retailing at 50 to 75.
4-4 Sheetings 50. Osnaburgs 45.
Salt—Sound 12 50 to $15 for 50 lbs.
Sweet Potatoes in demand at 1 50.
Spirits Turpentine 25 to 37½.
Tallow 30 to 35.
Wool 75 to $1.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At Augusta, Cotton 16 to 18½; Bagging 60; Rope 50 to 60; Bacon 40 to 50; Flour $24 to $30, 4-4 Sheetings, at auction, 42½ to 43½; Osnaburgs 40.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From the Upper Rappahannock.—RICHMOND, Aug. 30.—No information from this quarter could be obtained from the lines beyond the Rappahannock on yesterday. The recent reported capture of 8,000 prisoners continues mythic, and if the report is truthful, its truth remains *perdu pro tem.* The Government affords no facilities whatever to the press for obtaining information from the locality of operations.—*Enquirer.*

RICHMOND, Aug. 30.—The train on the Central road yesterday brought down a car load of prisoners, and another car load of runaway negroes, captured by Gen. Stuart, a great number of passengers, but absolutely no news. We are unable to obtain any information of the enemy's position or numbers not already known.

Pope's army lies between Warrenton and the railroad junction of that name on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. Pope is said to have been reinforced by two divisions, who landed on the Potomac near the mouth of the Occoquan. General Trimble of Ewell's division is said to occupy Manassas in Pope's rear. As to the whereabouts of Jackson there are not even any conjectures ventured.—*Examiner.*

From the York Peninsula.—Two of our scouts visited Williamsburg on Wednesday. The Yankees have removed their stores and evacuated that town. At Yorktown there still remain several hundred, who are, however, supposed to be on the eve of departure by land to Fortress Monroe.—*Examiner, 30th.*

A Multitude of Tents.—A gentleman who enjoyed a fair view of Newport's News on the 25th, says there were more tents spread out in that locality then, than has been before seen since the war commenced. Whether the soldiers are in proportion to the tents, is another question. It is thought that this great display of tents may be for the purpose of deceiving our Generals, in the hope of preventing heavy reinforcements being sent to Jackson. Others say that probably Newport News has been selected as a school of instruction for the new recruits.—*Pet. Express, 30th.*

Capture of a Railroad Train between Winchester and Harper's Ferry.—On Wednesday week Capt. Baylor's company of cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Rouse, was ordered from Harrisonburg to Mount Jackson, in Shenandoah county, for picket duty. Leaving a sufficient picket force for the post, thirty men, under Lieut. Rouse proceeded down the Valley road as far as Newtown, eight miles from Winchester. They traveled all night, and encamped near the line of Jefferson and Clarke counties, between Summit Point and Wadesville. At each of these points—the distance between which is only four miles—there was a Federal force of from 75 to 100. Their object was the capture of the passenger train on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, and were eminently successful. On Saturday afternoon they ventured to the railroad, and in a few minutes the sound of the engine was heard. A quick disposition was made of the forces, and obstructions placed on the track. When the train had reached within 100 yards of the obstructions the command was given to halt, but the frightened engineer took no heed of the command. A fire was then opened upon the train from some dozen or more revolvers, and very soon the obstructions were reached and the train brought to a stand still. The cars were at once entered, and the Yankee soldiers on board, eight in number, on their way to join their companies in Winchester, were secured. The express car was opened, and baskets of champagne and boxes of delicious fruits found, and partaken of by our troops. The express safe was opened, and U. States money, to the amount of $4000, was extracted, with a number of other valuable articles. The U. S. mail was also secured, containing, amongst other documents, official dispatches from Gen. Pope to Gen. White, at Winchester. These dispatches have been forwarded to Gen. Jackson. Fires were then built in the two passenger cars, and firewood piled on to facilitate the burning. A full head of steam was put on the engine, and the machine started in the direction of Winchester.

The prisoners captured on the train were placed under Lieut. Roland and thirteen men, whilst the remaining seventeen, under Lieuts. Rouse and Baylor, proceeded to Smithfield, in Jefferson county, 15 miles below Winchester. Within half a mile of the town they captured the Yankee pickets, who mistook our forces for a scouting party of their own men. On questioning these pickets it was ascertained that the force in town consisted of fourteen men. A charge was ordered, and the Yankees taken completely by surprise, and surrendered without firing a shot. The spoils at this point were 17 horses, (some of them very fine ones,) 20 Colt's navy revolvers, five Sharp's carbines in fine condition, 18 Yankee saddles, bridles and trappings, and a large number of gum overcoats, blankets, &c.

Richmond Dispatch, 30th.

Affairs at Cumberland Gap.—A letter from Morristown, East Tennessee, states that the Federals have been driven back to the Gap, and are now entirely surrounded; the forces of Gen. Smith, which crossed the mountain at Big Creep Gap, over a week since, have gained the rear of Gen. Morgan's army. At Barboursville our forces captured 350 wagons loaded with provisions. The writer says he has information that our forces were in line of battle immediately in front of the Gap, and that a courier was hourly expected to bring tidings of capitulation.—*Dispatch, 30th.*

The Knoxville Register says that Gen. Smith had captured 390 wagons, about 1200 horses and mules, and part of a regiment of Federals. It was also stated that the telegraph was operated by our men to the Yankees at Cumberland Gap, and it was ascertained that there were at the Gap between 9 and 10,000 men, with three days' rations, and that our forces are in a position to bag the whole garrison in a short time.

Attack on Fort Beauregard.—An officer from Sullivan's Island reports that one or more vessels of the blockading fleet commenced shelling Fort Beauregard, Thursday evening. No damage was done to the battery. Some of the shells fell and exploded some distance beyond the Moultrie House. Fort Beauregard replied slowly. Upon acquiring the range of the enemy's vessels with our rifle gun, one shot caused them to leave in a very hasty manner for their old anchorage.

Chas. Courier, 29th.

On to Nashville.—Buell having taken the back track, the coast is now clear for Bragg and his army to march into Nashville with little or no opposition. We shall look for some decided movement in that direction very soon, if, indeed, it has not already commenced. Everybody is getting impatient at the apparent tardiness of our leade in that department, but we suppose he has good reasons for his delay.—*Savannah Republican.*

To the Island.—Above four hundred Yankee prisoners were sent yesterday from the Libby prison to Belle Island, making the whole number congregated at that pleasant summer resort over six thousand.—*Rich. Ex.*

It is reported that some packages of tea, lately sold at $14.00 per pound in this city, have been resold in another city at $8.00—a good profit if the original price, as is probable, was paid in counterfeit bills.

Charleston Courier.

High Prices for Negroes.—Two negroes last Saturday, were sold on six months time, in this town, at astonishing high figures, considering that there were no legatees to run them up. The boy—a second class fellow—19 years old, sold for $1.530, and the small girl, 9 years old and by no means likely, was knocked off at $801.

Milton Chronicle.

Remedy for Hog Cholera.—The Hog Cholera is now making great ravages in some portions of Georgia. The following has been thoroughly tested in the region of the Altamaha River, and found to be an infallible specific for, as well as a preventative against, the disease. Wet some shelled corn in a basket with spirits of turpentine, and throw a handful of the corn to each hog every two or three days, for two or three days. Do not *soak* the corn in the spirits—simply wet it and it will immediately dry again, but leave the corn impregnated with the turpentine.

J. H. COOK, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON Monday the 8th day of September inst., at the Town House in the town of Fayetteville, I shall sell the lot of Land, containing three acres and a quarter, with all the improvements thereon, situated on Harrington Hill, occupied by Henry B. Sedberry. This property is a healthy location, with a DWELLING HOUSE and all the necessary out-buildings. Persons who wish to purchase can view the property before sale.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Trustee.

Sept. 1. 56-2t

A CARD.

AFTER this date THIRTY DOLLARS per month will be charged for board and lodging, with the usual deduction to persons furnishing their own lodgings.

Mrs. HALL, Dobbin House.
P. SHEMWELL, Shemwell House.
T. WADDILL, Fayetteville Hotel.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1862. 1t

A Good Cook Wanted.

I WILL BUY OR HIRE.

KEMP P. BATTLE.

Raleigh, Aug. 31. 56-5t

WANTED,

AS a Teacher in the Fayetteville Female High School, a gentleman competent to take charge of the departments of Music, French, Painting and Drawing, either with or without Assistants, as circumstances may require. Address

T. C. HOOPER.

Sept. 1, 1862. 56tf

Mrs. Catharine Ward

will resume the duties of her School on September 29th, in Arch Street.

September 1. 56-4t

Red Springs Academy.

MY School in this Academy will be resumed on Monday, September 1st.

Rates of Tuition $8, $12 and $15.

W. J. STUART.

Aug. 27, 1862. 56*2tpd

The last Conscription Orders.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Aug. 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 58.

1 The following rules in relation to the examination of conscripts are published for the guidance of the enrolling and medical examining officers:

1. At each Camp of Instruction, and at such Military Stations and other points as may be designated, an experienced Army Surgeon, from a different section of the country, will be detailed to examine Conscripts.

2. All Conscripts capable of bearing arms will be received.

3. Conscripts not equal to all military duty may be valuable in the Hospitals, Quartermaster's or other Staff Departments, and if so, will be received.

4 Blindness, excessive deafness, and permanent lameness or great deformity, are obvious reasons for exemption.

5 Confirmed consumption, large, incurable ulcers, and chronic contagious diseases of the skin, are causes for exemption.

6. Single reducible hernia, the loss of an eye or of several fingers, will not incapacitate the subject for the performance of military duty.

7. A certificate of disability of a conscript given by a private physician, will not be considered unless affidavit is made that the conscript is confined to bed, or that his health and life would be endangered by removal to the place of enrollment.

8. But when a Conscript is incapacitated by temporary sickness, he must present himself so soon as recovered to the enrolling officer, or to the nearest School for Conscripts.

9. No previous discharge, certificate or exemption from any source will be acknowledged.

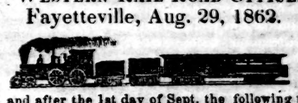
10. Medical Officers of the Army are not allowed to examine Conscripts, and give certificates, unless they are regularly detailed for that duty.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r General.

Aug. 31, 1862. 56-3t

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
Fayetteville, Aug. 29, 1862.



ON and after the 1st day of Sept. the

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

In the debate in the House on Saturday last,—

Mr Gaither of N. C. did not wish to discuss the constitutionality or policy of the conscription law of the last session at this time, as he had on a former occasion given his views upon that question, and had voted against the passage of the law. That although he had voted in the negative, and believed the conscription law to be in violation of the Constitution, he had at all times, and upon all occasions since its passage, advised and advocated obedience to its provisions. This manner of raising an army is by no means a favorite mode in North Carolina. Many of her most distinguished men and ablest lawyers doubt its constitutionality; and her people, generally, greatly prefer the usual mode by voluntary enlistment. Her people, however, have silently acquiesced in its execution, and have made no factious opposition to its operation. And I now do not wish to interfere with that law further than to amend some of its provisions to make it more efficient for the purposes intended. The law could not now be repealed without disorganizing our army and greatly prejudicing the public interest and endangering the defence of the country. The question before the House is not the repeal or modification of that law, but the enactment of a new law upon the same subject. The resolution before the House proposes to refer that part of the President's message in relation to the conscript law to the Committee on Military Affairs, and the honorable chairman of that committee, Mr. Miles, having heretofore introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the conscription law to all persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five, which was referred to the same committee. The honorable gentleman from Tennessee, by his amendment, which is now pending, proposes to instruct the committee to report adversely to the bill introduced by the chairman of the committee, but to ascertain what additional troops the present exigencies of the country demanded, and to report a bill directing the President to call upon the respective States for their proportion of such troops to be raised, organized and officered under State laws.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, interrupted Mr. Gaither and asked him the question, "If we do not extend the conscription law, how do you propose to fill up the regiments already in the field, many of which are reduced to mere skeletons."

Mr. Gaither, in reply, said that question presents no difficulty. The present law, if faithfully executed, will fill up the most, if not all the regiments, to their maximum number. And we have a law now upon the statute book authorizing the recruiting of the different regiments, which has not been generally executed, but we need no conscript law for that purpose. If the Committee on Military Affairs shall decide that we shall raise two or three hundred thousand more troops, let them report a bill for a requisition upon the States for that number, and let the committee in that bill, or by another, provide that at all times hereafter, in all cases, when the regiments of any State shall become so reduced and decimated by disease or the casualties of war as to destroy or impair their efficiency, that it shall be the duty of the President to make a requisition upon the Governor of the State from which the regiment has been sent for a number sufficient to restore the regiment to its usual efficiency. I am pleased that this proposition to instruct the committee has been introduced, and that the vote upon it will test the opinion of the House. The question is presented directly whether the raising of our armies by conscription is to be the permanent policy of the government, or whether we will again return to the mode adopted by the Provisional Government and the one adopted on all occasions by the Government of the United States from the days of the revolution to the period of our separation. The late law was hastened through Congress at its last session upon the plea of absolute and overruling necessity, but no such plea can be urged now. The President and the Secretary of War both indicate clearly in their recent communications to Congress, that there is no present or immediate necessity for this call for additional troops. I am of opinion that we should make some provision for additional troops before we adjourn, but there is no reason for unnecessary haste. The original mode of authorizing the President to call upon the States for what troops were necessary to be raised, organized and officered by the State authority and State laws is familiar to our people, and all calls heretofore have been responded to promptly by all the States of the Confederacy. This new mode, by conscription, is highly distasteful to many, and tends to produce excitement and dissatisfaction with the government. It does not appear to be just to our citizens to coerce them into a service which they are willing to enter voluntarily; that because the citizen is between certain ages he is to be enrolled, willing or unwilling, without being informed that his country needs his services, and without any opportunity given him to tender them. In the debate on this subject, on yesterday, it was insisted by some gentlemen that there was no odium or disgrace in being a conscript; and, perhaps, there should not be, but public opinion has attached odium and disgrace to it, and each conscript feels that he is degraded by the manner in which he has been brought into the public service, and that he is doomed to receive the taunts of his fellow-soldiers who have been more fortunate in entering the service as volunteers. The Convention in my State very properly endeavored to put the conscript upon an equality with the volunteer as far as possible by ordaining that each conscript should receive from the State the like bounty with the volunteer of fifty dollars. In my State we have a law authorizing the Governor to respond to any call for troops by the President during the war, and upon such requisition it is the duty of the Governor to cause to be ordered out each regiment of the militia, and if the necessary number of volunteers cannot be obtained, to cause a draft for the remainder.

This appears to be the true and just mode of raising troops. Give the citizen the opportunity of volunteering, and if he will not, then draft. The Government has the right to call for the services of all her citizens, and even their blood, if necessary, to sustain its honor and safety; but in doing so, the rights, the interest, honor and character of the citizen should be observed and respected as far as possible. I am not opposed to this call for additional troops, but to the proposed mode of raising them. If it is necessary to call for three hundred thousand men, I will vouch for my State furnishing her proportion as soon as any other State in the Confederacy. But, Mr. Chairman, I cannot vote for the extension of the Conscript law, so as to embrace all of our citizens over the age of thirty-five and under forty-five, for the reason that I do not believe that we have the constitutional power to pass such a law; and if we had, I would not surrender the authority which the Constitution gives the several States over their militia to the Executive Department of the Confederate Government. Let the States retain the power and authority over their militia, which is retained and reserved in the Constitution for their own security and the safety of their citizens.

A minister in Beverly, Mass., who happened to have a few sleepy hearers of masculine gender, in reproving their somnolency, stated that throughout the whole twenty-seven years of his ministry he never yet had seen a woman asleep in meeting.

NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

RALEIGH, Aug. 19, 1862.

Gentlemen:—Please publish the enclosed, and oblige many friends in North Carolina:

NORTH CAROLINA ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

We have been favored with a very interesting letter written by the brave and distinguished Colonel of the 1st Maryland Regiment—Bradley T. Johnson, who has been in nearly all the battles fought in Virginia since the war commenced. It was addressed to a North Carolina friend and not intended for publication; but it is so graphic in its description of battle-scenes which he witnessed, and so just to the gallant troops from our good old State, that we have obtained permission to make liberal extracts from its contents, to which we invite the especial attention of our readers.

Col. Johnson is, in all respects, a competent and unprejudiced judge, whose courage has shone conspicuously on every battlefield, and whose skill has placed him in the front rank of commanders.

EXTRACTS FROM COL. JOHNSON'S LETTER.

"You know it was my fortune to fight the battle of Front Royal by myself, having only Wheat's Tigers with me. We in all not 300—they 800 and two pieces of artillery. Not a shot was fired by infantry, except my regiment and Wheat's men; and after a three hours' fight we drove the enemy, and the cavalry captured those we left. Forty escaped—the rest were killed or captured. Of course we had quite a number of congratulations, and the capture of one 1st Maryland regiment by another was considered in our army a capital joke. However, early Sunday morning, just at daylight, I was ordered to the front again. There I found Kirkland, and the 21st North Carolina, who had occupied a hill overlooking Winchester since midnight. He was deployed on our (Ewell's) right as skirmishers. I was to take the same position on our left and open communication with Jackson, who was approaching by the Strasburg road. The crest of hills we occupied sweeps along in a semi-circle, southeast of Winchester, overlooking the town, and half a mile from its suburbs. As the mist of the morning melted before the advancing light, I looked over towards the North Carolinians, who were feeling their way down the hill slowly—but with the regularity and precision of veterans. Soon they formed line of battle, and with a 'huzza,' charged in a run. I did the best I could to beat them, but just as I got on their flank, some hundred of yards to their left, a brigade of Yankees rose from behind a stone wall and poured into them a sheet of lead and fire which nothing could withstand. Kirkland went down—the Lieutenant Colonel fell; the front rank was shattered as a wave on a rock—but still many kept on with a shout and gained the wall only to meet death there, at the muzzles of the guns of the concealed foe. I ran on to turn the flank of their position—got there just in time to be seen, and in the smoke which was then so thick you could see nothing ten yards off, the enemy retired. All firing ceased for fifteen minutes and when the curtain raised from the field, the wall was clear and the Yankees had gone. Banks' Adjutant General, in an address to Massachusetts said 'it (the 2d Mass.) retired because a large force suddenly appeared behind them to their right.' It was only my small regiment—but the truth is they had no stomach for another charge from the North Carolinians. That charge was the closest I have ever seen—some of the men were not ten yards from the enemy.

"But afterwards, on the Peninsula, they must have done even better fighting, though I did not witness it, and only judge from the field after the battle.

"At Coal Harbor my men were lying down to avoid a terrific fire from a battery and infantry for a moment, preparatory to charging it, when a regiment came running back in disorder. We tried in vain to rally them. Sword and rifle were unavailing, and the men had got far beyond control by word of command. Again this happened, but this regiment stopped and formed. Then came hurrying back two small bodies of men, each with a battle-flag. 'Who are you?' I cried out, 'The — and — North Carolina,' was the answer. I forget the numbers—the 6th was one, I think. Col. McRae ordered us to take that house, but most of our men are killed and we are obliged to fall back.' 'Halt!' I shouted; by the love you bear the old North State, rally and charge!' 'Hurrah for the old North State!' they sent up with a shout heard above the din of battle, and in the murky smoke over the dead and dying, the two North State flags flying aloft in the roar of battle, these two little battalions, remnants of North Carolina regiments, marched straight and steady into the hottest of the fire. McRae was in command of his regiment or brigade elsewhere, but he or any other brave soldier would have been proud to see that rally and charge.

"The scene at Malvern Hill ought to be immortalized by the artist and transmitted to your posterity. I have been on all the hard fought fields except 'Seven Pines,' and nothing anywhere, that I have seen, is even comparable to it. Early in the afternoon of July 1st, I rode forward with my adjutant general and adjutant of the regiment, beyond where Generals Jackson and Ewell were in the road, towards some heavy firing, and a quarter of a mile in front met George Anderson, late of the 4th North Carolina, now a brigadier general, unhorsed, with not a company around him. He had with two of his regiments charged a force twenty times his number and been cut all to pieces. We then galloped ahead and soon came to some dead and wounded, and ran right into a line of yankees, but escaped by a quick turn and hard riding. I did not get to the position again until after dark, but was ordered to lay still and take the most infernal artillery fire that ever was heard on this side of the water, from 50 to 60 field pieces, in addition to which those tremendous 120 rifled shells from the gunboats, came all the time crashing through the trees, felling timber larger than a man, and filling earth and air with iron and lead. At dark, though, I was ordered up and pushed beyond the position attacked by Anderson; the ground was covered with North Carolinians, and during the long night our ears were filled with their piteous cries. They would cry out '14th N. C.,' '3d N. C.' &c., and 'twas dawn before many could be carried off. Daylight showed the dead heroes and what they had done, and what suffered. In front of a country house, on a hill, with a road running in front of it, had been this enormous park of artillery. On either side of the enemy's guns, their line of battle stretched far away, on their left over an open hill for a mile or two, their right through woods and broken ground, in front of them morass, and ditch and running water with high banks. Four North Carolina regiments had charged this impregnable fortress of death—the 3d, 4th, 14th and 30th; but, I think, in succession, and not all together, and they had died by file and rank and company. They lay in rows each way, with their guns grasped in front of them, face forward to the foe. In some places where there was a gap in a hedge, five or six lay piled together. They had fallen, stepping over their dead comrades; but in every case, with their guns grasped in both hands, ready for the bayonet, and front forward. Thus all up that road and in every gap of that hedge they lay, and the field in front was covered with them. They lay close up to the dead enemy, and must have died at the very muzzle of the cannon. The Henry house [illegible] always referred to as a scene of [illegible] which Bee and Bartow fell, was filled with dead. I saw it all. But this house of Littleton's was far beyond it. It was torn to pieces with grape and canister and shell and minnie balls, perforated and shattered from cape to foundation, and the yard around it and road in front of it, as far excelled in the number of dead about the Henry house as the forces at Malvern Hill did those at Manassas. In a space of twenty-five yards square, on the third day, when the wounded and dead had been cared for by friends, I had buried 15 men, and this only in one space just in front of the front door of the house. How it was, I don't know, that Anderson was ordered to attack with so small a force, but I do believe that the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava was not equal to it. The difficulties of the ground, the marsh, the ditch, the steep bank, all gave the enemy enormous advantages, and a fire on them as they came on. But notwithstanding every obstacle, and up to the muzzle of this terrible battery, they charged over all, and through all, right into the mouths of the cannon. Had they had sufficient force there, the battle of Malvern Hill would have been ended three hours before it was.

I have changed somewhat my opinions since this war. I once believed that discipline so far equalized men that no great difference in fighting would exhibit itself between troops of equal discipline. I think not so now. Our men can beat the Yankees. They fight better, and could we but have the discipline they have, they would never stand before us for any determined fight."

From the Richmond Enquirer

A CARD.

RICHMOND, Aug. 23, 1862.—In General Johnston's official report of the battle of "Seven Pines," I am censured for not having my division in position at an earlier hour. This was impossible. That there was a delay I admit and regret, but it was caused by the sudden rise of a stream upon which the troops were encamped, and the stream had to be bridged. Gen. Longstreet's troops got the road at the crossing first, and my troops had to wait until his got over. After that there was no delay beyond the time required for so many troops to cross. I met Gen. Longstreet at the headquarters of General D. H. Hill; I asked him which of us was the senior, as I did not know; he replied that he was. I told him if he knew it, that was sufficient. From the records in the Adjutant General's office, I find he was mistaken. I was the senior. He directed me to proceed down to the Charles City road to a designated position, and sent three brigades of his division (Wilcox's, Colston's and Pryor's) with the three of my division, and there await his orders. We all marched together, and arrived at the point designated before 4 o'clock, and could have moved to any part of the field that afternoon had I had orders to do so. Soon after getting into position Gen. Longstreet sent for the three brigades of his division, and a short time afterwards sent for Gen. Armistead's brigade of my division. These troops were engaged on Saturday afternoon. If these troops could be engaged, the rest of my division could have been engaged also had I received orders. Late that evening I was directed by Gen'l Longstreet to send Gen'l Mahone's brigade early the next morning to report to Gen'l D. H. Hill. The next morning I was directed to conduct General Blanchard's brigade to a position left of the Williamsburg road, and about 3 o'clock I was ordered to conduct it to the front and report it to Major General D. H. Hill. Thus by Gen. Longstreet's orders were these three brigades of my command taken from me one by one. I can only hope such treatment was required by the exigency of the service. On the 12th of June, two days after the date of Gen'l Longstreet's reports, he published a general order in which he states: "At the publication of general order No. 18, from these headquarters, dated June 2d, the extent of the service of Maj. Gen'l Huger's division was not understood. That division is entitled to its share of the honors of the day." He also ordered that "Seven Pines" be inscribed upon the standards of the 12th, 14th and 41st Regiments Virginia Volunteers and the 3d Regiment Alabama Volunteers. I applied to the War Department on the 26th of July for Gen. Longstreet's report. I only received it on the 19th of August. To this official report I have asked for a proper enquiry, to which I am entitled. The regulations of the army very properly prohibit the publication of official correspondence. This is the reason why I have not refuted, through the press, the various reports it has pleased Madam Rumor to circulate.

It could be clearly shown how mistaken rumors generally are; and, while my hands are thus tied, is it fair, by incorrect reports to destroy the reputation of a fellow citizen?

BENJ. HUGER, Major General.

Evacuation of Baton Rouge.—MOBILE, Aug. 24.—A dispatch to the Advertiser from Jackson, 23d, says: Official information has been received here that the Yankees have evacuated Baton Rouge, going down the river.

A New Orleans Item.—Lieut D'Apreumont, a Southern officer from New Orleans, having been taken prisoner by the Yankees, was being conveyed through the streets of that city to the Parish Prison. He was marching along barefooted, under guard, when two of his civilian friends procured a pair of shoes and handed them to him. For this act of mercy they were arrested and the Beast sent one of them to the Parish Prison for three months, and the other for six months. "Go on, Butler, go on!" Your time will come.

The Present Crops of Georgia.—In a conversation with Col. Thweatt, Comptroller General, who was in our office yesterday, says the Macon Telegraph, we learn that 114 counties of Georgia return this year 3,500,000 acres planted in corn; 1,200,000 in other grain, and 224,000 acres planted in cotton. The Comptroller supposes that the actual amount of land in corn the present time is from four to five million acres, and the product from fifty to sixty millions of bushels. In 1849 the corn crop of Georgia was thirty millions of bushels. The amount of land in cotton is estimated at 260,000 acres, and the product will probably be about sixty thousand bales. Ordinarily it is about seven hundred thousand.

Crops and Fruit.—A correspondent from Wilkes County says, "Drought prevails in this County to an alarming extent. Corn crops will be short. New brandy is being engaged at $3 per gallon. Fruit is abundant and much [brandy] will be made."—*Raleigh Standard.*

Corn.—In this section we are glad to say, the corn crop was never more promising. Corn has fallen here from $1 50 to $1.—*Ib.*

Yankee.—A correspondent of a Northern paper says the soldiers of the 5th New Hampshire Regiment, in McClellan's army, buy out the sutler at wholesale, and then retail their wares to the members of the other regiments at a large profit. Recently, too, they dug a well, and obtaining excellent water, they sell it at five cents a canteen to the soldiers of other camps.

TAKEN UP,

ONE Roan HORSE, about 14 years old, branded C. S. Also, one Bay Horse MULE, supposed to be about 15 years old. The owners will please come forward, prove property and take them away.

A. J. SLOAN.

Martha's Vineyard, N. C., Aug. 4, 1862. 52*3tpd

LEGISLATURE OF N. C.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimons.—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—Mills L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Charles McCleese.
Northampton—Dr W S Copeland.
Hertford—J B Slaughter.
Bertie—Thos M Garrett.
Martin and Washington—Jas G Calloway.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—Jesse H Powell.
Pitt—E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven— ———
Carteret and Jones—Calvin Koonce.
Greene and Lenoir—Edward Patrick.
New Hanover—Eli W Hall.
Duplin—Dr James Dickson.
Onslow—J A Murrill.
Bladen, Brunswick, &c—J W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—Thomas I Faison.
Wayne—Wm K Lane.
Johnston—C B Sanders.
Wake—J P H Russ.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—James Holeman.
Orange—Hon W A Graham.
Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane.
Chatham—William P Taylor.
Moore and Montgomery—Calvin W Wooley.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch.
Anson and Union—William C Smith.
Guilford—Peter Adams.
Caswell—Hon Bedford Brown.
Rockingham—F L Simpson.
Mecklenburg—John A Young.
Cabarrus and Stanly—J W Smith.
Rowan and Davie—Dr J G Ramsay.
Davidson—H Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—Jas E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—Isaac Jarrett.
Iredell, Wilkes, &c.—L Q Sharpe.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S J Neal.
Lincoln, Gaston, &c—J H White.
Rutherford, Polk, &c.—M O Dickerson.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—William M Shipp.
Haywood, Macon, &c.—Rev C D Smith.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, Dr E F Watson.
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—Purdie Richardson, R H Burns.
Ashe—J M Gentry.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Beaufort—R S Donnell, W T Marsh.
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, James Bond.
Brunswick—Daniel L Russell.
Buncombe—Mr Burgin.
Burke—John Parks.
Cabarrus—W S Harris.
Caldwell—Mr Barnhardt.
Camden—John Forbes.
Carteret— ———.
Caswell—S S Harrison, William Long.
Catawba—Geo S Hooper.
Chatham—T B Harris, W J Headen, M Q Waddell.
Cherokee—J H Bryson.
Chowan—Lemuel C Benbury.
Cleveland—David Beam, J R Logan.
Columbus—W M Baldwin.
Craven— ———.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, Dr John McCormick, Neill McKay.
Currituck—B M Baxter.
Davidson—Dr R L Beall, Henry Walser.
Davie—Henry B Howard.
Duplin—J D Stanford, L W Hodges.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, Robert Bynum.
Forsyth—John P Nissen, Dr E Kerner
Franklin—A W Pearce, Jr.
Gaston—A W Davenport.
Granville—Hon R B Gilliam, Jas S Amis, Eugene Grissom.
Greene—H R Best.
Guilford—M S Sherwood, R W Glenn, W R Smith.
Gates—W H Manning.
Halifax—Dr Henry Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Dr S L Love.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Henderson—Alex Henry.
Hyde—E L Mann.
Iredell—T A Allison, John Young.
Jackson—J Keener.
Johnston—Seth G Woodall, W H Avera.
Jones— ———.
Lenoir—W W Dunn.
Lincoln—A Costner.
Macon—Dr J M Lyle.
Madison—Dr. Wallin.
Martin—James Robinson.
McDowell—Mr Craig.
Mecklenburg—Jno L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E G L Barringer.
Moore—Alexander Kelly.
Nash—Henry G Williams.
New Hanover—S J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—W W Peebles, H Stansill.
Onslow—Harvey Foy.
Orange—John Berry, W N Patterson.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimons—Dr Jos H Riddick.
Person—M D C Bumpass
Pitt—C Perkins, B G Albritton.
Randolph—Jonathan Worth, M S Robbins.
Richmond—Sanders M Ingram.
Robeson—Murdock McRae, D McNeill.
Rockingham— —— Gilliam, —— Reynolds.
Rowan—F E Shober, N N Fleming.
Rutherford—A R Bryan, J B Carpenter.
Sampson—William Kirby, Thos H Holmes.
Stanly—Lafayette Greene.
Stokes—William Flynt
Surry—Dr Joseph Hollinsworth.
Tyrrell— ———
Union—C Q Lemmonds.
Wake—H W Miller, G H Alford, Wm Laws.
Warren—Thos I Judkins, Leonard Henderson.
Washington— ———
Watauga—Wm Horton.
Wayne—B B Rives, M K Crawford.
Wilkes— ——— Wellborn, A H Hampton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having obtained special letters of Administration on the Estate of John H. Hodges, dec'd, will offer for sale, on the 6th of September next, at the residence of James Hodges,

One firstrate Threshing Machine, one Turpentine Still and Fixtures, lot of Staves, lot of Bacon and Lard, one Fine Cavalry Horse, with all the necessary fixtures for immediate service, lot of Oats and other articles.

Terms at sale.

JAMES HODGES,
NEILL S. STEWART, } Adm'rs.

Aug. 12, 1862. 52*8tpd

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

The Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Co., will take notice that the Annual Meeting will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, in the Town Hall, on the first Friday in September, at 12 o'clock.

O. HADLEY, Pres't.

July 31, 1862. 50tm

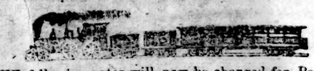
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his house and lot in Wadesboro', together with about 600 acres of land reaching within three miles of the Village (if desirable.) The dwelling house is large, and the lot the most desirable in the up-country, containing near fifty acres of land. Should any one desire to move further up the country, he would sell them a finely improved house and lot in Spartanburg, S. C., together with a good tract of land near the place.

J. P. SMITH.

Aug. 7. 49 3mpd

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.



THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Aug. 28, 1861. 71tf

Fayetteville Female High School.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 29th of September.

The scholastic year will be divided into two terms; the 1st of 13 weeks, commencing 29th of Sept. and ending 24th Dec.; the second of 27 weeks, commencing 1st of Jan'y and ending July 1st.

Parents and Guardians intending to patronize this School are earnestly requested to apply for circulars containing full particulars in regard to terms, &c., *before* the opening of the School.

Rev. WM. HOOPER, } Principals.
T. C. HOOPER, }

July 17, 1862 43 tf Jpd

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THE fourth Academic year of this Institution commenced on March 6th. The charges for a Cadet begin with the month of entrance. For circulars containing terms, &c., address

Maj WM. M. GORDON,
Supt. H. M. A., Hillsboro', N. C.

June 12, 1862 38-3mpd

LOOK AT THIS!

THE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

Fronting 300 feet and in the business portion of the Town,

contains more spacious and well ventilated Rooms than any Hotel in the State,

and my Patrons say my Condiments are very good for the times.

T. WADDILL, Proprietor.

May 20, 1862. 27y

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melanootypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;

French, High Post, Cottage and Common

BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of

Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO.

Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

OIL AND LAMP BLACK.

TANNERS' and LUBRICATING OIL.
LAMP BLACK in barrels. For sale by

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

March 7. 6-tf

$10 Reward.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of my man CALVIN, who ranaway from me about three weeks ago.

I will also pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for sufficient evidence to convict any person of harboring him. Calvin is about 42 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black, and weighs about 150 pounds; he wears small gold rings in his ears. He is a boat or ship carpenter, and well known about Fayetteville and Wilmington. He sometimes calls himself Calvin Johnson.

THEO. EVANS.

June 30, 1862. 36tf

A CARD.

Camp Hale, near Fort Fisher, N. C., Aug. 1862.

THE undersigned, a private in the Army of the Confederate States, respectfully announces himself a candidate for Chief Clerk of the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Having passed two Winters in close intimacy with former Legislative bodies, he trusts that he has considerable acquaintance with the duties of the position.

HENRY E. COLTON.

Aug. 25. 54tf

COPPERAS

FOR Sale by TYSOR & JOHNSON
Orders sent to McIver's Depot, F. & W. Railroad, will be attended to.

July 3 39

BLUE VITRIOL.

THE subscribers are manufacturing BLUE VITRIOL. Orders sent to McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Coalfields Railroad, will receive prompt attention. A specimen may be seen at the Observer Office, Fayetteville.

TYSOR & JOHNSON

Aug. 15. 52tf

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable, near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th inst., a small red bay HORSE, heavy built, black legs, mane and tail, white saddle marks. No other marks recollected. Gait, short pace, short trot and pace; age about 11 or 12 years.

A person was seen lurking in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, who answers to the following description: 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, well-built frame, about 5 feet 8 inches high; wore a brown frock coat, black cassimere pants, (quite new,) new boots, black neck tie, gray flannel shirt, and gray hat; carried a red carpet sack made of hearth rug with the fringe on.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief, and $25 for the safe delivery of the horse.

He is supposed to be the same Horse thief that was arrested in Fayetteville a year or two ago, by the name of Fry, a very notorious thief.

JAMES S. PLEDGER

Lewisville, N. C. Aug. 7, 1862. 50-3m

Wanted to Hire.

TWENTY GOOD HANDS to work at the Salt Works on the Cape Fear River, seven miles above Wilmington. Also, ten hands to cut Wood five miles below Wilmington. High wages paid.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Aug. 25, 1862. 54-2t

NOTICE.

THE Roots, Herbs, &c., collected for the Medical Purveying Department, Charlotte, N. C., will be received at that Department, if, on inspection, they are found to be thoroughly clean and dry.

In every case the freight on these articles must be paid by the persons sending them. If they pass inspection and are received, the freight will be refunded. The R. R. Receipt for the freight will be required. The Collectors of Medicinal Barks, Herbs, &c. for this Department, will hereafter cease buying them.

The reception of the following articles will be discontinued for the present, viz: Red Cedar and Juniper Tops, Sarsaparilla Root, Poplar, White Oak, Willow and Slippery Elm Barks, and Poke Root, May Apple, White Walnut or Butternut, Wild Cherry and Dogwood Barks, Blackberry and Dewberry Root and Peppermint. The remaining articles on the list will be received under the above conditions, until further notice. "Barberry leaves" on the list should be "*Bearberry leaves*". The former are not wanted.

Due notice will be given by advertisement when the reception of the above named articles will be recommenced.

M. HOWARD,
Surgeon and Medical Purveyor.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 19. 53-2w

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday of September Court week, I shall proceed to sell, on a credit of 12 months, with note and security upon interest,

10 Shares of Richmond Manufacturing Stock.

At the same time and place, and upon the same terms, I shall sell 7 shares of the same STOCK, belonging to the estate of Jno. P. Covington, dec'd.

JAS. A. COVINGTON, Adm'r.

Rockingham, N. C., Aug. 16, 1862. 53-4tpd

Ranaway,

A MULATTO WOMAN by the name of LUCY; about 23 years old, of medium size, but now quite *corpulent*.

Said woman is probably in or near Town, but may have been led off in the direction of Newbern by Bill Bruinton, a free mulatto man who has been at work as a Carpenter probably on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad at a Depot North of Warsaw. I will pay $25 for the delivery of said girl to me or lodged in Jail in town, if found in this County, or $50 if said girl is found in any other County and confined in the Jail of the same, the party arresting giving me early information of the same.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1862. 54-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 2d inst., his negro man ALFRED. He is about six feet high, and is very straight. He is 65 years old, and is said to have some Indian blood; he is dark copper color. He sighs very often and loud, and talks to himself a great deal. His clothes are good; he has a blue cloth overcoat with him which fits him close.

He can use the tools of a carpenter or shoemaker well.

The subscriber apprehends that he will endeavor to make his way to the Yankees, and ultimately carry off other negroes from the county if he succeeds in getting to the Yankees once.

I will give $25 for his apprehension, if taken in this county, and $50 if taken and confined in jail in any other county; and a reasonable reward for any information in regard to him.

Alfred was raised in Wake county, by some one of the Haywoods. ALBERT MYERS.

White's Store P. O., Anson co., Aug. 6, 1862. 54-tf

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28, 1860. 83tf

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his negro boy MOSES. He is 21 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, robust, long feet and very much turned out at the toes, and looks down when spoken to. He was seen at McPhaul's Mills in Robeson county on the 21st ult., and was in Fayetteville about three weeks ago. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him.

W. D. JOHNSON.

Bennettsville, S. C., Aug. 14, 1862. 52tf

$30 REWARD.

THE above reward is offered for the apprehension and delivery to me of each of the following deserters, viz: Joel W. Blackman, about 23 years of age, 6 feet high, light hair, blue eyes, light complexion; David J. Godwin, about 26 years of age, 5 feet, 10 inches high, black eyes, dark hair, dark complexion. They are supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Black River and Carver's Creek Districts in Cumberland County, near Fayetteville. They absented themselves from Camp about the 31st July 1862.

JAMES S. EVANS,
Captain Comp. F, 24th Reg., N. C. Troops,
Camp near Petersburg, Va.

Aug. 13, 1862. 54*4t

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D. 1862.

Richmond T. Long, Adm'r of Younger Newton, dec'd, *vs.* Murdoch Stephens and wife and others, Heirs-at-Law of Younger Newton, dec'd.

Petition to sell Lands and make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of Court that Murdoch Stephens and his wife Lovedy reside beyond the limits of this State, and that Frank Wright and James Crowson are now beyond the limits of this State in the service of the Confederate States of America, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Worshipful Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday of Oct. A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise this petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso be rendered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July 1862.

54*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, Clk.